# BOMBAY GAZETTE.

*PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.*

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1840. 3,241


## BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

## *COPPER PLATE PRINTING.*

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

## TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

## ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in November, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Respondentia Bonds, each.. | Rs. | 1 |
| Ship's Articles..... | ,, | 1 |
| Policies of Insurance..... | ,, | 1 |
| Bills of Exchange, per set.... | Ans. | 8 |
| Interest Bonds..... | ,, | 8 |
| Bills of Lading..... | ,, | 8 |
| Powers of Attorney, each..... | ,, | 8 |

Bombay, 23d Novr. 1840.

PROCLAMATION.—*Bombay to Wit.*—By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, at the COURT HOUSE, on Thursday, the 3d day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in Alliance with the said Government.

And also, that, at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this twenty first day of November in the fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

G. F. HUGHES,—*Sheriff.*

ઢંઢેરો — (શ્રી-યુગ્રબ્બજ્માં) કું-ઢંઢેરો-કરુંય-તથા-ખબર-કીઆંથી-જાહેર-કરુંયજે-શ્રી-યુગ્રબ્બજ્ની-જુહીકોર્ટરની-કૂપરીમ-કોરટ-આગલ-શેસંન-બેશયે-જે-ડેકાંગ્રે-કોરટ-ભરે ય-તેજ-ધેર મે-શ્રી-યુગ્રબ્બજ્નાં-કોટ-મધે-ભરે શપતવારને-દીને-તારીખ-૩ જી-ડીજેમ્બર-આવતા-મરીનાનીકિ-કલાક-૧૧ નાં-પેહેલા-પોહોરનાં-શેસંન-ભરાયે*

અને-તેજ-જગેા-ઉપર-તેજ-વેલાકિ-આડ મીરાલટી-શેસંન-કિલેજે-કરીઆવરહી-ખાતાં નાં-નેઆવની-શલા-બેશયે-શાશા કું-જેકોજ-માંણ્યનો-ટંટો-અથવા-ખુંન-અથવા-વાંકાં ણ્યોની-ચોરી-અથવા-કરીઆનાં-ચાંચીઆ-ચોરા-અથવા-તરકટ-અથવા-કૂરેક-બીજી-તકસી રનો-દાવો-હેાઈ-તેહનો-નેઆવ-છાડે*

અને-કું-શરીપ્-ખબર-કીઆંથી-આપુચજે જેકોજ-માંણ્યનો-ટંટો-ઈઆ-ચોરી-ઈઆ-ખુંન-ઈઆ-તરકટ-ઈઆ-કૂરકિ-કંજ-બીજી-તકસીરનો-દાવો-હેાઈ-તે-માંણ્ય-પોતાનો-મુદો-ખરો-કરવા-શારું-જે-દાહાડો-ઉપર-છાપેલેાજે-તે-દાહાડે-તથા-ઉપર-છાપેલા-ઠેકાંણે-તાંહાં-તેહનાં-ચુવાકી-અગાર-શાકેદી-આપે-અને-પોતે-હાજર-થાકિ-અને તેવાં-માંણ્યો કોરટનાં-કેાંમ-વગાર-કોરટમાંથી-જાકિ-ન કી=તારીખ-૨૧ મી-નવેમ્બર-તથા-અંગરેજની-સાંણી-બીકટોરીઆનું-વરસ-ત્રોથું *

જી—કિ—કી ઉ જ—શરીક *

THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BYCULLA CLUB will take place on Wednesday next the 25th instant at 5 o'clock P. M.

Byculla Club House, 23d November 1840.

## GRANT TESTIMONIAL.

SUBSCRIBERS who have omitted to pay their Contributions to the Testimonial to the Memory of the late Sir ROBERT GRANT G. C. H. are again requested to do so to Messrs. FORBES AND Co. without delay, as the accounts are about to be closed and it will be necessary to lay a list of the Sums unpaid before the Committee.

G. J. JAMESON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23d November 1840.

## Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION This day the 23rd Inst., at his late residence on the verge of the Esplanade, the following valuable Woods in logs and planks belonging to the estate of the late Mr. THOS. FERRAR, *viz.* Camphor Wood, Mahogany, Satin Wood, Cedar, Teak, Blackwood and Jackwood, Callimander, Ebony, &c. &c. *

ON WEDNESDAY next the 25th Instant, the above will Sell at their Rooms the following assortment of Goods, *viz.*, Silver Ware comprising Spoons and Forks, a Beer Mug, Coffee Pot, and Chintz Dresses, Gown Pieces, Tamboured Mull; an assortment of Silk Goods consisting of Shawls, Aprons, Cravats, Scarfs, &c. A Lamp Case complete, Washing Sets; Furniture, &c. &c.

Also on account of the concerned, several cases of Orsidu landed damaged from the Brig ROSE Capt. Nestle.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A BENGAL Palanquin complete and in good order.

HAMS just landed may be had of the above at 8 annas per lb.

Nesbit Lane, 23d November 1840.

TO BE LET.

A VERY commodious and suitable UPPER ROOMS for a Public or Mertile Office, next to Mr. LEGGET'S.—For particulars apply to Mr. L. BARRETTO, No. 9.

FOR SALE.

AT the Shop of the undersigned—Bacon in Canisters, fresh Hams, Manilla Cheroots, Superior Lisbon Wine, Bloom Raisins.

L. BARRETTO.

Hummum Street, Bombay, 23d Nov. 1840.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sherry (Pale).. ..... | per Hhd. | Rs. | 300 |
| Ditto (Brown)..... | do. | ,, | 250 |
| Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases..... | per dozen | ,, | 15 |
| Ditto (Golden) do. do. | do. | ,, | 1 6 |
| Ditto (Pale) do. do. | do. | ,, | 18 |
| Madeira do. do. | do. | ,, | 18 |
| Port in 6 doz. Cases do. | do. | ,, | 14 |
| Claret in 3 doz. do. do. | do. | ,, | 20 |
| Hermitage (Red and White) | do. | ,, | 18 |
| Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases..... ..... | do. | ,, | 18 |
| Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz. | do. | ,, | 25 |
| Rudesheim (1834) do. do. | do. | ,, | 30 |
| Ditto Berg (1831) do. do. | do. | ,, | 36 |
| Orinto do. do. | do. | ,, | 15 |

*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

ANY Medical Gentleman proceeding to England, who would give his Professional Services, would be treated with upon liberal terms for a passage.

Apply to HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND & CO.'S Second Minor Lottery.

SECOND CLASS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of ... ... | Company's | Rs. | | 5000 |
| 1 | Do. of ... ... ... | ,, | ,, | | 2000 |
| 1 | Do. of ... ... ... | ,, | ,, | | 1000 |
| 1 | Do. of ... ... ... | ,, | ,, | | 500 |
| 4 | Do. of ... 200 ... | ,, | ,, | | 800 |
| 8 | Do. of ... 100 ... | ,, | ,, | | 800 |
| 22 | Do. of ... 50 ... | ,, | ,, | | 1100 |
| 112 | Do. of ... 25 ... | ,, | ,, | | 2800 |
| 200 | Do. of ... 5 ... | ,, | ,, | | 1000 |
| 350 | Prizes | | | Rs. | 15000 |

The holders of undrawn Tickets in the First Class of the above Lottery, are requested to forward the same with 27 Rupees to WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND and Co., opposite to the General Post Office, for renewal in the 2nd Class, the renewal will cease on the 20th December next and Notice of the Drawing will be given in the Public Papers. A few Tickets and Shares of the above Lottery are for Sale at the following prices vizt.

Whole Ticket at Rs. 43 each.
Half Do. ,, ,, 21½ ,,
Quarter Do. ,, ,, 11 ,,
Terms Cash.

Bombay, 23rd November 1840.

## Messrs. Blackwell and Co.'s Advertisements.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION at their ROOMS Tomorrow Tuesday the 24th Instant, at the usual hour, WILL SELL Pieces of colored Chintz, English Palampores, Pieces of Turkey Red, Pieces of Blue Cotton Cloth, Pieces of Shirting Cloth, Pieces of Dhotas, Pieces of Colored Cotton Handkerchiefs. An Invoice of Imitation Jewellery, remains of an Invoice of Engravings, an Invoice of Confectionery. To close an account a quantity of White and Black Paint in maund kegs, a few articles of Household furniture, Sundries &c.

AT ONE P. M.

A Bay Arab Saddle Horse and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.*

Forbes Street, Bombay, 23d November 1840.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT THE CAPE IF INDUCEMENT OFFERS.—The fast sailing Ship "*Frances*," G. CORKHILL, Commander, has superior accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on the 1st proximo.—Apply to HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL. *

Meadow Street, 23rd November 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship WOODMAN, JOHN GOOD, Commander—For Freight apply to EDWARD BATES. *

Church Lane, Nov. 23, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons having claims against Lieutenant-Colonel WOOD, to send them in to Major WILLOUGHBY, at the Secretary's Office on or before the 1st of Decemb r. All subscriptions which that Officer has Annually paid will cease from the 31st of December 1840.

Bombay, 23rd November 1840.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND CO.'S SECOND LOTTERY.

*On* 126 *Tickets of the pending Calcutta Lottery of* 1841.

1,700 Chances at Co.'s Rupees Ten per Chance

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of..... | 40 | Tickets |
| 1 | Do. of..... | 20 | do. |
| 1 | Do. of..... | 10 | do. |
| 1 | Do. of..... | 5 | do. |
| 5 | Do. of one Ticket each | 5 | do. |
| 10 | Do. of ½ do. do. | 5 | do. |
| 20 | Do. of ¼ do. do. | 5 | do. |
| 80 | Do. of ⅛ do. do. | 10 | do. |
| 416 | Do. of 1-16 do. | 26 | do. |
| 535 | Prizes | 126 | Tickets |

The drawing of the above Lottery shall take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November next.

Nearly one third of this Lottery has already been disposed, intending Subscribers are solicited to make early applications at their Office No. 12, Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. DYKE AND Co, and at BOMONJEE DADABHOY's Confectionery Depot No. 125, Cossitollah.

The result of the drawing of this Lottery with the respective names of Prize holders will be published a day after the conclusion of the drawing for the satisfaction of the Subscribers.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND Co.
BOMONJEE DADABHOY, Projectors.
Trustee.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers.

A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

| | 1st Cabin, | 2d Cabin. |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria to Malta..... | £12 | £8 |
| Malta to Gibraltar..... | 13 | 8 10 |
| Gibraltar to England..... | 20 | 14 |

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 150lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron,* or *tin* only, and without any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Bombay, 18th November* 1840.

A Committee will assemble at the Government Stables in the Fort, on Friday next the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to examine and report upon some Horses belonging to the Escort of the Hon'ble the Governor, reported to be unfit for further service.

*President.*

Brevet Major W. M. Coghlan, Regiment of Artillery.

*With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor.* — *Members.* Captain G. Rowley, Fort Adjutant. Lieut. W. R. Simpson, Marine Battalion.

The proceedings when closed, to be forwarded in dublicate to the Adjutant General of the Army, and the Committee dissolved.

An order by the officers Commanding in Upper Scinde, dated Sukkur 27th ultimo, appointing Bombardier Donovan of the Ordnance Department, to act as Line Serjeant at that station as a temporary arrangement, is confirmed.

The following officer has leave of absence:

*Nat. Vet. Batt.*—Captain J. E. Lang, from 1st to 30th November, in extension on medical certificate, to remain in the Deccan.

*Head Quarter, Bombay, 19th November* 1840.

With the sanction of Government, Depôts for the families of the native Troops employed in Scinde and on service beyond the Frontier, are to be established at Poona and Ahmedabad, under the supervision of the Staff officers at those stations respectively, without any extra charge to the State, beyond what the Regulations already sanctions.

Ensign H. B. Hodgson of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is attached to do duty with the 22d Regiment Native Infantry until the 15th January next, on which date he will proceed to join his Regiment at Mhow.

Acting Assistant Apothecary A. Pollard is directed to hold himself in readiness to accompany detachments of H. M. 13th and 40th Regiments proceeding to Scinde.

*Head Quarters, Bombay, 20th November* 1840.

Ensign C. H. Morse, lately admitted to the Service, is attached to do duty with the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders, and directed to join.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
*Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

## Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20th, Assistant Surgeon Dr. Jopp 2nd Queens Royals from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21st, Captain W. C. Manesty, 8th Regt. N. I.

## Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Tuesday the 1st of December next.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
*Bombay Castle, 13th October* 1840.

Notice is hereby given. that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Friday the 1st of January 1840.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
*Bombay Castle, 10th November* 1840.

## Shipping in the Harbour.

| R. I. C. VESSELS. | E. I. C. STEAMERS. |
|---|---|
| Receiving Ship Hastings. | Satellite. |
| SCHOONERS | Sesostris. |
| Shannon, Mahi, and Taptee. | Zenobia. |
| CUTTERS. | Cleopatra. |
| Nurbudda. | Hugh Lindsay. |
| | Berenice. |

## Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clarendon. | Ann. |
| Julia. | Royal Saxon. |
| Westmoreland, | Charlotte. |
| Dartmouth. | Amity. |
| Sarah | Java. |
| John Garrow. | Indian. |
| Harriet Scott. | Helena. |
| Gilmore. | Frances. |
| Recovery. | Superior. |
| Malabar | Brilliant. |
| Orleana. | Childe Harold. |
| Bombay. | Woodman. |
| | Brenda |
| James Moran. | Strabane. |

COUNTRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Benares. | Essavie. |
| Cauderbux. | Maria. |
| Pittamber Savoy. | Ruby |
| Caroline. | Ardaseer. |
| Sir Wm. Wallace, | Cornwallis. |
| Colonel Newal. | Lowjee Family. |
| Atiet Rahimau. | Charles Forbes. |
| Caledonia. | Fanny, |
| Elphinstone. | Rose. |
| Faiz Rubany. | |
| FRENCH. | PORTUGUESE. |
| Lad Aele. | Brig Simplicin. |

## Vessels expected to Sail.

| Vessels. | Agents. | Destination | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Steamer..... | Spt. I. Navy. | Suez.. .. | 1st Dec. |
| Herefordshire.. | D. & M. Pas-tonjee.... | London .. | In Dec. |
| Bombay..... | Dirom C. &Co. & Co..... | London .. | 15th Do. |
| Sarah..... | Grey.. & Co.. | London .. | immediately |
| Gilmore..... | Ritchie Steuart and Co.. .. | Liverpool. | Do. |
| John Garrow .. | Foster & Co.. | Do. | Dispatch. |
| James Moran.. | Skinner & Co. | | |
| Royal Saxon.. | ..... | | |
| Ann..... | W. &T.Edmond and Co..... | | |
| Charlotte.. .. | ..... | Liverpool. | |
| Hannah.... .. | T.Jefferies&co. | | |
| Sir W. Wallace | T.Jefferies& co. | Singapoor. | Dispatch. |
| Recovery .... | W. Nicol & Co. | Calcutta.. | immedly. |
| Dartmouth.. .. | Dirom C. & Co. | Do. | Do. |
| Caledonia ..... | Viccajee Merjee. | Do. | |
| Ardaseer .. . | C. Cowasjee .. | Do. | disptch |
| Adele..... .. | Davoud Sassoon | Manille... | |
| Cornwallis.... | K. Motechund. | | |
| Lowjee Family.. | Forbes and Co.. | | |
| Orleana..... | ..... | | |
| [illegible]city:..... | W. Nicol & Co. | | |

An

## Vessels Expected.

| Vessels. | Agents. | From. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Juverna..... | ..... | London .. | |
| Midas..... | ..... | Do.. .. | 21st June |
| Thomas.... .. | Formuz ec | Do.. .. | 15th Aug. |
| Severn.. .. .. | B.&A.. | Do .. .. | 10th April |
| Europe..... | ..... | Do.. .. | 2d July. |
| Francis Spaight | ..... | Do.. .. | 15th July. |
| Mary Bulmer.. | ..... | Do.. .. | 24th June. |
| PrincesCharlot | ..... | Do.. .. | |
| Duke of Lancaster .... | ..... | Do.. .. | 30th June. |
| Ophelia&Anne. | ..... | D.. .. | |
| Tweed..... | ..... | Do. .. | |
| Ramsay..... | Skinner & Co.... | Do.. .. | 15th July. |
| Hugh Walker.. | Skinner & Co... | Do.. .. | 15th do. |
| Memnon..... | Dirom Carter&co | Llanelly .. | 15th July |
| Ingleborough . | E. Macleon &Co. | Do.. .. | 15th July. |
| Emilia.. .. .. | T. Jefferies&Co. | Bordeaux | 10th. June. |
| Bolivar .. .. | ..... | Rio.... | 4th. June. |
| LeCeres .. .. | T. Jefferies &Co. | Nantes .. | 1st Feb. |
| Mavis ..... | ..... | China .. | |

## Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22d, H. C. Steam Vessel Berenice, W. Lowe, Commander, from Suez and Aden 12th Instant.

Lady Oliphant, Mesdames Davies, Bayles, Shaw, Kennedy, and Pinhey; Lieutenant Colonel Davies. Bombay Army; Captain Pearson, H. M. 16th Lancers; Captain Bayles, 52d Madras N. I.; Lieutenant Blackall, H. M. 90th Regiment; Lieutenant Tweedale, Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. Hamilton, Bombay Artillery; Lieut. C. Hagart. 52d Bengal N. I.; Ensign Ford, 9th Bombay N. I.; Messrs. Finlay Anderson, Madras Civil Service; A. N. Shaw, Bombay do.; C. Lush, Bombay Medical Service; T. Taplin, Madras do.; D. Storrock, M. D. do. do.; T. B. Hart, Bengal do.; D. B. Smith, M. F. Brownrigg, E. Lyon, R. Smith, H. H. Withers, W. R. Mercer, J. T. Terry, T. J. Finnie, J. M. Blount, Thomas Fletcher, W. C. Rich, S. N. Raikes, A. Walkinshaw, E. R. O'Connor, Gasyspo Vinas, and Bernardo Rabuscal, Captain Goodfellow, Engineers, Lieut. Evans, 1st Bombay E. R; Ensign St. Claire, 13th Rt. B. N. I., from Aden; Mr. T. B. Sutton, Cadet for the Bombay Infantry, died at Suez 28th October.

Do. 22d. Ship Strabane, J. Bowen Master, from Greenock 23d July.

SAILED.—None.

## Domestic Occurrence

MARRIAGE.—At Colabah Church on the 21st Inst. by the Revd. George Pigott, Lieut. George Hughes Messiter of H. 17th Regiment to Mary Constantia, second daughter of the late Robert Charles Orlebar, Esq., of Crawley House, Bedfordshire.

*"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."*

# THE GAZETTE.

**Monday, November 23, 1840.**

ARRIVED Nov. 22, Ship *Strabane*, J. Bowen, Master, from Greenock 23rd July.

THE Inquest held on the body of a Goa Portuguese found lying dead by the rounds near a House off the road in Calbadavee, on the night of Wednesday last, closed its proceedings on Saturday evening, when after considerable discussion, a verdict was returned of "Wilful Murder" against some person or persons unknown.

The deceased was a young man and was known to have had a dispute the same evening with the people of the House, near where he was found, about some money.

AN Inquest was also held on the body of a Prisoner, who had died in the House of Correction, and a verdict of "Natural Death" returned.

AND another was held on the body of an elderly woman of the Soortee Caste found drowned in an open Quarry Tank at the back of the Byculla Village, when a verdict was returned to that effect.

A *Delhi Gazette Extraordinary* of the 11th of November confirms the intelligence we *first* announced in a Postscript on Friday last, of the death of the Maharajah Kurruck Singh the ruler of the Punjaub. Since the despatch of our letter in which the accident thatoccurred to Now Nehal Sing *was mentioned*, that Prince has died from the injuries received. As he leaves no heir, we suppose Shere Singh will try for the vacant Throne. He is we believe an *adopted* Son of Runjeet, and is stated by Mr. Vigne to be a great favorite with the Seikh Army. It will remain to be seen what line of Policy will be pursued by the British Government, but we suppose *at least*, that good care will be taken, that no one in future who *is likely* to be inimical to our interests, will be permitted to hold the sway of the Punjaub and its Dependencies.

THE arrival of the *Berenice* without our regular Files of English Papers has been in some measure made up by the diligence of our Cairo Correspondent, and the French and Italian Papers, we have been able to collect from France and the Mediterranean. Our Columns will be found filled more with News from Egypt and Constantinople than from home, as all our information from that quarter, thanks to Mr. Lyon the Packet Agent at Malta remains in that delectable Island. A few items have found their way through the French Journals. "Le Commerce" announces a probable change of Ministry, the dismissal of the Whigs, and the return of the Tories to power with Sir R. Peel at their head. The preparations for war are going on with increased vigour in our Arsenals and Dock Yards, while our Neighbours the French are drawing Lines of Fortifications round Paris. Every thing bears a hostile attitude and at the meeting of the French Chamber and the English Parliament, War or Peace will most probable be finally resolved on.

As the English Extracts are of paramount importance we have curtailed our Editorial matter for their admission, more particularly as the double duty of translation as well as composition has fallen on our shoulders. The former being no slight difficulty, as documents written in French were sent us copied by persons ignorant of that language. Finally we are truly glad to announce, that not only will the last Mail from hence reach home in safety, but that by the *Victoria* with her Passengers will in all probability be permitted to pass, even in the event of the institution of a rigorous Blockade, as the Pacha has it is said declared his intention to respect the lives and properties of individual British Travellers passing through his Country.

"LE COMMERCE" PARIS, 28TH SEPT. 1840.

THE Belgian Journals are to-day full of news, in the first place the "Commerce de Bruxelles" upon the faith of a letter from Vienna of the 19th announces the taking of Beyrout by the English Squadron, which according to letters occasioned a great fall in their funds. The "Precurseur" of Antwerp not only announces the taking of Beyrout, but also states that his correspondent at Lloyds had sent the following news. "A Russian Fleet destined for the Mediterranean and composed of 18 Ships of the line &c. has been signalled by the telegraph of the North Foreland in the Straits of Dover, as passing in full sail." The "Precurseur" also adds a letter from Copenhagen, the 19th September, stating that "the funds of our Stock Exchange are falling and Ship Insurances rising on account of the news which had arrived from Elsinore, and which we can vouch for being true."—A formidable Russian Fleet has passed the Sound and it has been forbidden to signal any vessels composing the same——The "*Courier*" of Bourdeaux, in speaking of the French Cabinet, and its policy in the affairs of the East arrives at the following conclusion which is also ours.

"Thus happen what may, our Cabinet will not oppose itself to the execution of the quintuple treaty, why then has this Cabinet called out the levy of 1834, who only are bound to serve the state for a few months more? Why has it made so many useless preparations? Does it believe it can carry trouble into the bosoms of so many families, put a stop to so many Commercial transactions, exhaust our Finances in moving Troops about without any end, with impunity? From the beginning we have had no doubt that it was the intention of the Ministry to allow of the execution of the Treaty, in whatever way the other powers chose to adopt. We have therefore all along considered all our warlike preparations a miserable farce, but a farce that will cost us very dear.

If we are to believe the English Courier, the Whig Cabinet are in a precarious state. Our Correspondent in Dublin writes us that Lord Ebrington had been recalled and that the Ministry would receive its dismissal from Office previous to the meeting of Parliament!! Our Correspondent says that Mr. O'Connell would not have renewed the agitation of the Repeal Question with so much energy, if he had not considered that the Whig Cabinet would very speedily be dissolved, he thought it necessary in consequence, to put himself in train to procure other resources, in default of the patronage of the Government, which he finds himself about to lose. He has tried to uplift the Standard of the Repeal of the Union, while his friends are in power, knowing well that the Whig Cabinet would not dare to shackle his seditious enterprises, and that the Conservative Cabinet that would take its place, would fear to roughly use an Association so strongly organised as that of the Repealers. The step which Mr. O'Connell has taken at this moment, may be considered as a sure indication of a speedy return to power of Sir Robert Peel and his Colleagues.

It appears that Paris is about being fortified, the following article, we extract from the Parisian "*La Mode.*" "We know from a certain source that 14 Engineer Officers have arrived to construct fortifications round Paris." One of them is reported to have said, "we have an "order to execute the works on a grand "scale, they will cost 500 Millions, there "are 20 Leagues of Fortifications to "construct, and in order to hasten the "affair the Committee of Compensation "for losses incurred thereby, will be "composed of Military Men, instead of "the Civil Tribunals."

MALTA TIMES, OCTOBER 5.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

"We have authority to state that there is no truth in the statement of Lord Auckland's return, and appointment of the Marquis of Clanricarde as his lordship's successor, which are confidently affirmed in the *United Service Gazette.*—(*Globe.*)

## THE BLOCKADE OF EGYPT AND SYRIA.

*Copy.* *Therapia, 24th September* 1840.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for your Excellency's information the translation of an Official Declaration issued by the Sublime Porte fixing the day on which the Blockade of Egypt and Syria is to commence.

I have etc.
(Signed) PONSONBY.

His Excellency SIR H. F. BOUVERIE,
etc. etc. etc.
*MALTA.*

*Copie.*

La S. Porte ayant été informé du desire qui a été manifesté de connaitre avec precision et de maniere à éviter toute contestation, le jour où devra commencer le Blocus des Ports et Echelles de l'Egypte et de la Syrie, mentionne dans sa notification du 18 du present mois de Redjep (14 Septembre) fait savoir ici qu'on fixe l'epoque de la mise en vigueur de ce Blocus au 13 du present mois de Chaban (13 October) c'est à dire a un mois de terme a partir de la date de la précédente Notification.

## LEVANT.

By the arrival of the *Tancrede* French Steam-Packet last evening, we have received no later intelligence from Syria than that brought by the *Prometheus* which arrived here on the 26th ult. There is, however, a report current here, to which very little credit can be attached, that St. Jean d'Acre had surrendered, but with great loss on the part of the victors.

Our dates from Alexandria and Constantinople are to the 27th and from Smyrna to the 29th ult.

## EGYPT.

The fact of the departure of the Consuls General of the four Powers had produced the greatest consternation at Alexandria, and the British merchants put themelves *provisionally* under the protection of the Dutch Consul. The ultimate destination of the four Consuls General is said to be Constantinople.

Some hopes were entertained that the blockade will still be deferred, but it is now known by official authority, THAT IT WILL COMMENCE ON THE 15TH INSTANT.

—The Pasha was making every preparation to resist the Quintuple treaty to the last. A letter dated 26th from Alexandria states.—"The day before yesterday the Pacha gave orders for his *two* fleets to put to sea, but I believe the French Consul General has dissuad-

Digtized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ed him from this impolitic step. We are anxiously waiting for the answer of the French Government as His Highness has placed himself entirely in their hands, and he says if they cannot assist him he must fight it out alone. If, however, the ships were to go out, it is apprehended that, in passing the narrow Channel, the British ships will do them much damage.

Mr. Waghorn writes to a friend in Malta to the following effect, dated Alexandria 27th:—"It is now in my power to receive every thing in safety, although the officials (the Consuls of the four powers) have abandoned their posts, and left Alexandria; passengers and mails can pass through Egypt by my agency with the Pasha's permission."

Another correspondent dated the 26th ult. states, "that the amount of produce this year is without a parallel, no less than two millions of ardeps. The inundation of the Nile has been greater than ever before recollected, having carried away a greater number of the villages of lower Egypt, producing immense damage. The Pasha still offers to give all protection to European people, and to preserve their lives and property."

INDIA MAILS.

A letter dated Alexandria the 27th ult. mentions that, MEHEMET ALI HAS PROMISED THAT HE WILL NOT MOLEST THE INDIA MAILS.

IZZET MEHMED PASHA—THE NEWLY APPOINTED PASHA OF EGYPT.

In contradiction to the *Portafoglio*, we publish the following extract of a letter dated Dardanelles soon after the departure of this high functionary for Syria;—"Though only here so short a time he showed himself to be an active and intelligent man; he is a person of great consequence, a Pasha of three tails, and was once *Grand Vizier, the highest officer in the Ottoman empire* and was only removed through some political changes he possesses great wealth, having 80 chavasses, always in attendance, besides other servants, and his establishment is on a magnificent scale. He is a great friend to the English."

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27th Sept. 1840.

The Porte is making the most strenuous efforts to accelerate as much as possible the departure of the reinforcements for the army in Syria. Ammunition and money to a considerable extent are also to be sent without a moment's unnecessary delay. Therefore it is to be hoped, that in a very short time, the current of victory will have set completely against Mehemet Ali, whose reign of terror and tyranny is apparently now nearly at an end. Facts are about to prove, that the boasted strength and the vaunted stability of his rule, were false and deceptive. He was, on the contrary, destroying the whole country with a rapidity unexampled in history. He is at this moment "burning the candle at both ends" and his power cannot revive the exhaustion of his financial resources. His monopolies in Egypt can produce nothing there. The Porte on the contrary has had the command of money in abundance, and by the judicious employment of a little gold, most of the Egyptian troops will join their comrades who have already gone over.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Vanguard*, 80, Capt. Sir David Dunn, K. C. H. arrived in port yesterday from Cork the 15th ult. with officers and 271 men of H. M. 19th Regt.

The *Phœnix* Steam-Frigate, Com. R. F. Stopford, arrived at Constantinople on the 2td ult. with despatches from Admiral Stopford.

The *Stromboli* war Steamer Com. W. J. Williams which left Malta on the 20th arrived off Alexandria on the 24th ult. and after communicating with Capt. Austen of the *Bellerophon*, proceeded on to Syria.

The *Vulcano* Steam-Packet arrived on the 1st Inst. from Gibraltar, with the London mails of the 12th ult.

The *Megæra* Steam-Packet proceeded on the 1st to the Ionian Islands and Greece, with London mails of the 12th ult.

The *Inconstant*, 56, Capt. D. King sailed from Gibraltar for Cadiz and Lisbon on the 16th ult.

The *Beacon* Surveying vessel, Lieut. Com. Graves was lying in Basika Bay on the 27th ult.

Rear Admiral Sir J. A. Ommaney, K. C. B. is to hoist his Flag on the *Britannia*, 120, and is appointed second in Command of the Mediterranean Fleet.

The *Donegal*, 78, was signalled off Plymouth on the 15th ult. and ordered to proceed to Portsmouth and her crew to be transferred to the *Britannia*.

The *Medea* and *Vesuvius* Steam-Frigates are destined for the Mediterranean, the former was to leave England on the 12th and the latter on the 24th ult.

The *Great Liverpool* Steam Ship may be expected to arrive here on the 11th inst. with London Mails of the 30th ult.

The *Acheron* Steam-Packet may be expected to arrive from Marseilles on the 15th with the London mails of the 5th inst.

Admiral Hugon, with nine French Ships of the line was lying at the Phalere, Athens on the 30th ult. and was *in constant communication with Candia*, by a Brig of war.

The report of a Russian Squadron coming to the Mediterranean has been contradicted.

COMMODORE CHARLES NAPIER, C. B.—A pension of 150*l.* per annum has been granted to Capt. Napier for the following service:—Assisting at the reduction of Martinique; attacking and taking a Sicilian convoy off Pailunro; landing and joining in the Military operation at that place; taking the port of Sapri; the island of Ponza was captured under his direction; he served in North America, under Sir James Gordon, in the river Potomac, in which enterprise he was wounded. He was promoted lieutenant Nov. 30, 1805; commander, Nov. 30, 1807; captain, May, 1809. Appointed to the *Powerful*, 80 guns, January 1, 1839.

The *Scamandre* and *Comet* are equipping at Woolwich with great despatch, and will be at Spithead the last week in September. The *Medea* will leave Woolwich the 24th. The *Vesuvius* is fitting at Chatham for the Mediterranean. These four steamships will increase Sir R. Stopford's force to ten powerful steam vessels of war, he having already the *Gorgon*, *Cyclops*, *Phœnix*, *Rhadamanthus*, *Hydra*, and *Stromboli*; add to which there are several steamers already fitted for guns, etc. employed in the conveyance of the mails, such as the *Acheron*, *Volcano*, *Prometheus*, *Megæra*, *Alecto*, etc. The *Howe*, 120, at Sheerness, is getting ready for sea, and has orders to complete her complement of men to 850, with many months' provisions, and is to be at Spithead in a month. The *Monarch*, 84, is getting ready to be Sir H. Digby's flag-ship. The *Vengeance* 84, is fitting at Plymouth for removal to this harbour, where she will be got ready for immediate commission. *Formidable*, 84, is ordered to Chatham from Sheerness, to be docked and fitted for sea, the shipwrights at Sheerness being so much engaged with the *Howe* and *Monarch*. The *Formidable* to be got ready in one month, and the people are to work from daylight till dark on her—(*Portsmouth Herald.*)

MANZARI SHARK, OCT. 9.

ALEXANDRIA.

*Alexandria, 26th Septr.* 1840.—We have received the following from our correspondent; affairs it will appear are not in a very enviable state. On the morning of the 17th Inst. the *Prometheus* arrived from Malta, with the London mail for the fleet, and despatches for Col. Hodgest, after remaining two hours off the port, she sailed for Syria.

19th. The french steamer *Castor* arrived from Toulon and Malta, having on board two high ecclesiastics, bound to Syria; on the same day the *Oriental* arrived with 22 passengers, having left some at Malta, in consequence of ths reports as to the blockade. Lieut. Tancock in charge of the mails had received the orders of Admiral Sir John Louis at Malta, not to land them until he had received the instructions of Col. Hodges to do so. Orders had been previously conveyed to that gentleman, to inquire of Mehmed Ali if he intended to allow the mails to pass freely? to this demand, Mehmed Ali is thus represented to have answered, "Though England may go to war with me, yet I will never stop these mails."

The mail by this steamer. was the largest, and most bulky, that had ever passed thro' this City.

By this opportunity Mr. Cochelet, Consul General of H. M. Louis Philippe received his appointment as Counsellor of State, which gave high satisfaction to his subjects, and the European population in general here.

On the 20th, The French steamer *Castor* sailed with the Priests; they are bent it is said on a mission from their peculiar sect in France, to prevent the Maronites, a christian sect in Syria, under the pain of papal wrath, and excommunication, from bearing arms against Mehmed Ali. When we know what the Christians have recently suffered under the *mild* sway of Mehmed Ali, and his worthy prototype Ibrahim Pacha, we imagine that these gentlemen might have readily spared themselves the pain and trouble of encountering so much risk and danger, in a mission so little likely to be attended by success.

22nd. The *Promethess* arrived here from Beirout, having on board 13 wounded men, 4 had died on their passage. She landed her despatches for Col. Hodges, from Constantinople by the Hydra, and those from Admiral Stopford, and sailed during the night for Malta.

About sunset the Ferdinando *Primo* steamer, anchored under the stern of the *Asia*, and the following morning the following circular was issued from the British consulate general to the East India Agent.

*Alexandria 23rd September.*

Sir,

According to instructions from H. B. M. Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, it is my intention to suspend, from this date, my official functions in Egypt; and I shall retire on board of one of Her Majesty's ships, anchored off this port.

I have the honor to be
*&c, &c. &c.*
(*Signed*) G. L. Hodges.

To Captain Lyons
Hon'ble E.I.C. Agent in Egypt.

On the same day the 2 circulars which follow, were addressed to Mr. Consul Larking.

*Alexandria 22nd.* (*23rd.*) *September.*

Sir,

I have just received the instructions of H. E. Viscount Ponsonby, to suspend my functions as Consul General, and to embark on board of one of H. B. M. ships anchored off this port. Yourself and the other consular officers resident in Egypt, will remain at their posts, but will strike their flags, and await further orders. You will please to communicate the purport of this despatch to the consular officers under your jurisdiction.

I have the honor &c. &c.
(*Signed*) G. L. Hodges.

To I. W. Larking Esq.

*Alexandria, 23rd September.*

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have just received from H. E. Viscount Ponsonby, a despatch containing the instructions made known to you, in my previous despatch of this date.

H. E. also apprises me, that the Sublime Porte has thought fit to notify to all Missisons at Constantinople, the deposition of Mehmed Ali from his post as Pacha of Egypt, and also the establishment of a blockade of the Echelles of Egypt and Syria. As I await the ordrs of H. M. government respecting the removal of British subjects in Egypt, it has been arranged that they shall remain provisionally under the protection of a power, long united by ties of alliance and friendship, with the British Crown.

The Consul General of his Majesty the king of the Netherlands has undertaken to superintend the interest and safety of those who remain. You will give him every assistance in the execution of the important task which he has assumed, (and you are to consider yourself as wholly subject to his instructions until further orders.)

I request you to furnish the necessary information to all the consular officers, and others, under your jurisdiction.

You will also please to assemble the British merchants and residents in Alexandria, to whom you will make known the substance of this communication.

I have the honor &c. &c.
(*Signed*) G. L. Hodges.

I. W. Larking Esq. H. B. M. Consul.

At one o'clock P. M. of the same day, a meeting was held at the house of Mr. Consul Larking, at which a long and boisterously noisy discussion took place. At this meeting it was finally agreed upon, that a deputation consisting of Mr. Terry, Mr. Harris, Mr. Tod, Mr. Joyce. Mr. Fraser, Mr. Gallaway, Mr. Waghorn, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Larking, should wait upon Col. Hodges, and states to him, that their placing themselves under the protection of the Dutch flag, was placing themselves on the level of natives; and that since the Consul general had struck his flag, Mr. Larking as consul could afford no assistance.

To this Col. Hodges replied, that he regretted not having received any specific instructions on that point, but that his orders to strike his flag were peremptory.

In reply to some questions put to him, as to the bona fide position of mercantile establishments in Cairo, and in what manner they would be cared for, Col. H. was pleased to state that "every security would be given, and due notice sent them: he would even return from Syria, if necessary, to afford it."

The Austrian subjects have been provisionally placed under the protection of Mr. Rossetti, Tuscan Consul general, and the Russian, and Prussian subjects, under that of Mr. D'Anastasy, Swedish Consul general.

At half past three of the 23rd the 4 Consuls general, Col. Hodges. The Count Medem, Mons. Laurain, and Mons. Wagner embarked, with their secretaries on board Mr. Rosetti's boat, under the flag of the nation represented by that gentleman. (Tuscany.)

The *Oriental* sailed for England on the 23rd. having received on board 20 passengers from India, and 8 from Alexandria.

The English families were struck with an indefinable panic, in consequence of Captn. Lyons R. N Agent to the H. E. I. C. having embarked his lady on H. B. M. ship Asia, and followed himself the next day.

This gentleman from the position he held, and his well known admiration of Mehmed Ali, was supposed to have received intelligence of a very alarming nature to render necessary the precipitate embarkation of himself and family.

24th. Mr. Larking paid a visit to Mr. Schutz the Dutch Consul general. It seems that during this visit some misunderstanding, relative to the official duties of the former took place, which afterwards gave rise to a correspondence. Mr. L. considered he was to do the duties of Consul, and in difficult cases only, with the local government, apply to the Consul general of the Netherlands. Such in substance was Mr. L's letter to Mr. S who replied, that he Mr. S. had understood from Col. Hodges, that he was to take the British consulate under his charge prot em; that the British subjects and protégés were to be considered as subjects of Netherlands, and that of course he, Mr. Larking, could not under existing circumstances act officially.

The *Leonidas* arrived this morning, bringing an Engineer of (it is said) distinguished talent, who is desirous of placing his services at the disposal of Mehmed Ali. He however did not receive a very warm reception, from the Pacha, on his presentation by Mons. Cochelet, though we hear he has been since employed to fortify the city.

25th. The *Stromboli* steamer from London and Malta, passed on to Syria, having on board 350 marines and ammunition. She is a bomb steamer.

26th. Mehmed Ali, has just embarked in a transport vessel, 200 of the Turkish sailors besides officers of every grade, that were in the fleet, having previously paid them their wages. More will shortly follow. They all mainfested much regret at not being allowed to return in their own vessels. Some superior officers remain from choice, with the traitor admiral.

On this day Mehmed Ali called a meeting of the Magistrates of the City, and of the officers of the National guard, whom he informed, that they should answer with their heads the life of any European. To this they replied that they would give a guarantee during the day; in consequence a circular has been issued, recommending all Europeans not to be absent from their houses after 9 p. m. The Pacha came to town to day and appears to be in good health. The troops are daily exercised as also the cavalry. A sham fight is to take place in a day or two. The Fulton has just arrived from Toulon, but nothing has transpired as yet, as to the object of her mission.

Part of the Turkish fleet consisting of 8 line of battle ships, and 8 double banked frigates, are watered, and ready for sea. It is supposed they have received orders to sail, and that they are to defend St. Jean d'Acre, blockaded by the English.

26th. The English vessels, are no longer at anchor, but keep under weigh. As soon as the Turkish fleet arrives off the port, some half dozen ships have received orders to pass outwards under the orders of the traitor admiral Ahmet Pacha, to protect the remainder of the fleet under sailing orders. On quitting the harbour for the sea, our readers must understand that a certain "narrow," must be passed, which contains so little water as to leave no means for vessels of any size passing out, without discharging their guns and heavy weight. Once passed they are re-embarked. To protect the vessels in this state of helplessness against the assured attack of the English and Turkish fleets, about 70 guns have been brought to defend this pass, which command, a considerable distance of the sea. These with the half dozen ships, Mahomed Ali has the weakness to imagine, will be a sufficient protection to his vessels against the combined fleets.

On the day the mail was closed to the public, the British merchants and residents of Alexandria, addressed the following, to Mr. Larking; no reply has been, or could be received to it, in time for despatch.

ALEXANDRIA 26th SEPTEMBER.

To I. W. Larking Esq.

Sir

The undersigned, British Merchants, and Residents of Alexandria, request that you represent without delay to Captain Fisher, commanding Her Majesty's ships off this port, that in consequence of his recent communications to the masters of several British Merchant vessels, they have been, and are still deterred from entering the harbour; thereby depriving British subjects in this city, of the opportunity of removing their property, a large amount of which, now lies unprotected, and exposed to all the liablities of an impending Blockade.

The undersigned beg you will impress upon Captain Fisher the following facts.

First: That the subjects of no other Power residing here, are precluded from taking measures, (by the chartering of vessels of their own nation) for the safe and speedy embarkation of their property.

Second: That Admiral Stopford and Colonel Hodges, both, assured the undersigned, that sufficient notice would be given of the contemplated blockade of Alexandria, with advice for their guidance under the circumstances, and that meantime, no impediment should be thrown in the way of the shipment of British property.

Third: That they implicitly confided in these assurances, harmonizing as they did, with the considerate practice of enlightened Governments, and particularly with that observed by France, with regard to British property, previous to establishing the existing Blockade in Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned, perceiving the danger of their positions daily increasing, by the operation of the force of the Four Great Powers, without having received the promised notice and instructions for evading it; and finding themselves also virtually debarred (under the restrictive measures of Captain Fisher) from availing themselves of the ordinary commercial means of saving their property, by shipment in British vessels, chartered, or coming to be chartered by themselves, earnestly request that you will impress upon that officer, the property of speedily providing transports, or of taking some other efficient means of embarking the British propriety in question, and thus redressing the grievance complained of by the undersigned, of a virtual blockade by anticipation, directed against British merchants, and British merchants alone.

We have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servants.

*Beirout.*—We have received no further direct advices from this place, nor the coast, of any immediate importance, since our last, except indeed a confirmation of what appeared to our good friends here, an exaggerated account of passing events The Phœnix, H B M Steamer, returned yesterday from Constantinople, and though she brought nothing of any very great importance, we were at least enabled to obtain a more correct idea of the position of the fleet, and correct a topographical error, which however we were blameless in in making. Our correspondent too at Alexandria, has kindly favoured us with some information. He says that altho' couriers arrive daily, it is very difficult to obtain information, Mr. Cochelet being now the only confidant of the ex Pacha; his creatures, for objects of their own, would alarm the people, by reports that the English have been beaten, made prisoners &c. He confirms the news of the destruction of Beirout, and gives us in substance, an address, of the 2 admirals, Stopford and Bandiera, (Austrian) to Soliman Pacha, inviting him with affectionate warmth, to yield the city to the Sultan, and thus spare the inevitable effusion of blood.

The Turkish troops were securely encamped off Tripoli, in the little Island of Tortosa. Caifa has been reduced to ashes; arms have been passed up to the Akploosens, the wildest of the mountain Tribes, the same who in 1834 blockaded Ibrahim Pacha in Jerusalem; those people too, bear in mind the abject servility of Ibrahim then, and how well he kept his promises to them after has liberation, only procured by the simplicity of these poor mountaineers, in giving too ready credence to his wholesale promises, despicably neglected and violated.

We beg to correct an error in our last, under the news from Syria, in saying that the height on which Commodore Napier's flag floats, and before which was Admiral Sir R Stopford with his ships, was called Djeasahil. Admiral S. is off a place named Djuni, where the camp is fixed and the commodore's flag is flying.

The place too, which Captain Austen, and his gallant crew were ordered to seize, was called Ac Alla Gibel, and it was in approaching the castle surrounding this place, that the invisible fire was kept up, which killed 4 of our men and wounded 24. The marine officer of the Hastings was one of the suffers, having received a slight wound in the leg, and the 2nd Lieut. of the Gorgon, one more severe in the right wrist. We do not give the names of these officers being really in doubt, and a Journalist has we conceive no right to inflic unnecessary pain on the relatives of those who are not wounded, by giving one name for another. Report says that Soliman Pacha has joined Ibrahim Pacha, and both have marched on St. Jean D'Acre, blockaded by the Magicienne; other vessels will join her as soon as possible.

The position of the fleets is the same as before viz.

The Hastings, Edinburgh, the Guerriere, and a Turkish brig off Beirout.

The Bellerophon and revenge off the Dog river. 8 miles N. of Beirout. The fleet of Admiral Stopford off Djuni, protecting the camp, and including the Princess Charlotte, flag ship. (Eng) Medea, flag ship of Adm. Bandiera, and another 1 Rate, Powerful, Commodore Napier, Admiral Walker, in his flag ship, with another frigate. The Ganges, Thunderer, Wasp, and steam frigates, besides innumerable small craft. Distance 10 miles N. of Beirout.

The Dido off Geball.

The Benbow and Zebra are gone to Tripoli, now in possession of the Allies.

The Castor and Pique at Sidon and the Carysfort at Botrun assisting the mountaineers with arms and ammunition.

Since writing the above, we have received further information via Constantinople direct from the seat of war, and which we have given our readers, under our Constantinople head. The position of the fleet is probable changed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Malta. September 28th.

The *Oriental* steamer arrived yesterday, having left Alexandria on the 23 d. She brings a mail from India despatched from Bombay on the 28th ult, by the *Victoria* steamer to Suez, and one or two others of anterior dates. The boxes addressed via *Marseilles* were despatched yesterday evening by the *Acheron* steam-packet, and those vta Falmouth go forward to day by the *Oriental*.—Yesterday, being Sunday, we have but little time allowed to prepare a *Supplement*, we must, therefore, refer our readers to our next number (to be published on Wednesday) for more detailed intelligence from India, meanwhile we give the following.

SMYRNA, OCTOBER 9.

Sir Moses Montefiore, and his lady arrived here by the French Gov. steamer *Minos*, accompanied by Dr Lawie, and D. W. Wire Esq., and resailed in the same vessel for Constantinople, the evening of their arrival.

H. B. M. steamer *Phœnix*, having on board General Sir C. F. Smith K. E. arrived on the 5th. Inst. for coals, and sailed a few hours after to join Admiral Stopford, on the coast of Syria.

We announced the departure of H. E. Selim. Bey, Mouhassil of the city, in our last, and we have now to announce the recall of H. E. Hassan Pacha, Governor of the city. The successor to the former, H. E. Fahik Efendi, arrived in a sailing vessel from Gallipoli on the 3rd, and was saluted by the batteries on his landing. H. E. Osman Pacha, successor the latter, arrived on the 6th, by the Austrian steamer *Metternich*, under a salute from the steamer, and the batteries.

We really rejoice in the arrival of the latter personage, having heard much of his firmness, and *means* of governing, a thing much wanted in his predecessor. H. E. Selim Bey, on leaving us carried with him the good wishes and sympathies of the entire population of the city. H. E. Hassan Pacha leaves to morrow in the *Marie Dorothee*.

His Reverence the Archbishop of Smyrna, quitted us on the 7th. by the Austrian steamer *Metternich*, for Syra, where he will perform his quarantine previous to his continuing his voyage.

## *INDIAN INTELLIGENCE*

## NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

### DEATH OF MAHARAJAH KHURUK SINGH AND HIS SON NOW NEHAL SING.

*Delhi Gazette Extraordinary, November* 11.

We hasten to place the particulars of these somewhat extraordinary events before our subscribers, and to save the Dawk, if possible abstain from many remarks. The position of affairs, however, is much altered, and Shere Sing, who is the next heir to the throne, will perhaps, as he is not so favorably inclined to the British as the deceased monarch, cause a little trouble. The Brigade, we understand, is to proceed in the mean time, and it is thought that the integrity of Lahore will be fully maintained. Every one is struck with surprise, and the Punjaub is perfectly tranquil; we must leave speculations to another time.

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THE MAHA RAJA KHURRUCK SINGH, after a lingering and painful illness, expired on the Morning of the 5th; no sooner was the melancholy event made known to the Unda-ron, than the Ranee Issur Koour, sister of Sirdar Mungul Singh expressed her firm determination to burn and, accordingly, about 11 o'clock of the same day she was immolated with three of her Hand-Maidens.

On the termination of the funeral, the Court was proceeding to bathe in the Ravee, but in passing through one of the covered Gateways of the Town, the crush of Elephants causing one of the beams of immense weight to fall, it struck Koonwur Now-Nehal Singh, the Heir Apparent, on the head, and a youth named Mean-Oadum Singh (son of Rajah Golab Singh), who was on the Prince's Elephant, on the lions. Oadum Singh died immediately, but the Prince remained in an insensible state until 10 o'clock at night, when he expired.

The aspect of affairs in the Punjab, as regards internal politics, may be considered to be totally altered, but to its British ally the same friendly feeling is evinced, so much so that it is believed the Brigade will cross the Sutledge on the morning of Wednesday next in progress to Peishour.

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In addition to the above, we have received some scraps from various quarters, which will be found interesting.

A Correspondent from Ferozepore says:—

"Her Majesty's 44th and 54th N. I. marched into Ferozepore on the 7th, and the 5th Cavalry and Horse Artillery on the 8th, all are brigaded under Colonel Shelton, of H. M.'s 44th Regt. close to the cantonment; the Brigade expects to move about the 15th, should the additional companies arrive by that time; the bridge of boats building by the Seiks under British Superintendance is expected to be completed by the 9th, every thing is quiet in the Punjaub and the force will meet with every facility in passing through; much to their sorrow you may imagine who have been blessed in their slumbers with dreams of the Koh-i-noor, Cashmere, Imritsur and all the glittering wealth of the Punjab.

8th November,—News has just arrived of the death of Kuruck Singh and also that of his son Now Nihall Singh the latter by the fall of a gate way; what turn to events this may give it is impossible to say. Share Sing is *illegitimate*; nor is any succesession guaranteed by the Government I believe except to Runjeet's legitimate descendants. An event so sudden and so important will doubtless be acted on as it ought to be by our Government and that without delay, should anything of interest transpire. I will let you know."

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Sultan Mahomed, the brother of Dost Mahomed, residing at Lahore is said to be the person who supplied the sinews of war from that capital, which were intercepted, while he gave out that the money proceeded from the Seik Government. We suppose, he will, now, be turned out of the Seik territory.

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A letter from Kurnaul of the 9th November informs us, that the 26th came in this morning on their way to Ferozepore. The 1st and 9th Light Cavalry are encamped in front of the parade, waiting for further orders. The Troop of Horse Artillery has gone into barracks, as well as the Buffs and the 19th into lines. All this looks very pacific, but in the absence of orders to the contrary, I dont see how the authorities could have acted otherwise; seeing that our wily Auditor General would have his Clipping Tongs ready about the Extra Establishments, if they were kept up in a Cantonment.

Orders have arrived to prepare a certain number of ranges of Stables of 5th Light Cavalry, for the accommodation of the women and children of the two Queen's Depots, this looks as if the Cavalry now here were not likely to remain. We are all for a kick up in this quarter, and quite ready.

The General inspected the Afghan Depot this morning, and from all I saw, he had every reason to be well pleased with it, Lieutenant Gerrard deserves the greatest credit for bringing on this levy in the way he has; the men are of good size and would be of use, if wanted, in the Kyber Pass, I dare say.

The Station abounds with ladies, and there are a great many without their husbands, but they all look happy and comfortable, thank goodness.

Two Expresses passed this yesterday, one from Simlah and another from Ferozepore, the latter they say, is about the re-capture of *Khelat!*

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General Nott with the 43d N. I., Captain Macan's Corps, Captain Cooper's guns and some Cavalry were to leave Quettah on the 19th instant. The 42d and the 18 pounders make a short detour and all meet at Moostong, where the Camp is to be pitched, until the arrival of the Regiments from the Southward. It is reported that the followers of the young Chief muster to the number of 3,500. Some impatience is manifested by the politicals, we hear, now that Quettah has some 1000 bayonets, at the delay which has taken place, in moving from that Station. The Beloochees are fortifying Bhag, with the intention of having a brush with the troops proceeding from Shikarpore, whose advance they will make an effort to resist.

The Murrees, as already stated in former numbers, are peaceably inclined; and it is said that the unfortunate attack upon them by Lieutenant Clarke led to hostilities of a more formidable nature and to the subsequent disasters. They give out, that in the first event they had not the least intention of molesting his detachment.

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From a Correspondent whose letter is dated Benares November 6, 1840.—We gather, that the 41st are ordered to Goruckpore the moment they are ready, and will start about the 18th, accompanied by a Squadron of Cavalry, they have had short notice, but it is the custom now a days and the 41st will not be behind hand, we dare say, in doing the needful. The 12th Regiment leave this on the 10th, for Mullye, with a Squadron 6th Light Cavalry. The 58th have relieved the detachments of the 41st at Gazeepore and Buxar, and are expected here on the 8th they are to occupy the 41st Lines. What they are to do at Goruckpore no one knows, the 12th, 40th and 55th, are, they say, to form a Brigade at Mullye under Colonel Oliver—with Artillery, Horses, &c. We have no further news at present.

The recruits for the 16th, 22d, 30th, 48th and 59th Regts. N. I. arrived at Delhi on the 10th, and with the exception of the 22d, who remain, will move to-morrow in progress to their destination.

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AGRA UKHBAR, NOV. 12.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.—A despatch was received at Agra on the night of the 10th instant, announcing the death Kurruk Singh, Raja of Lahore. This momentous event was followed by another scarcely less important in its probable effects on the Sikh state. It appears that No Nihal Singh while going in procession to perform the ablutions prescribed by his religion on the death of a father, his way lay through a gateway, which owing to the presence of the crowd gave way,* and one of the beams falling on the elephant on which No Nihal Sing was riding, severely injured him and killed Oodan Singh, a son of Raja Goolab Singh who was seated beside him. So severe was the injury he suffered, that at the time the intelligence was despatched, his survival was considered uncertain.

It is not yet known whether Kurruck Sing's death took place in the natural course of things, or was caused by unfair means, tho' reports have long been in circulation that his life was frequently attempted. Should it hereafter transpire that his death was compassed by his son, No Nihal Sing, or his party, it will, we presume, afford grounds for our interference. If, however, it should not appear so, and No Nihal Sing should succeed to the Guddee, there can be little doubt that our interference, though more remote, will ere long be called for. The youth and partial success which have hitherto smiled upon the favoured grandson of Runjeet, are not likely to dispose him to brook the relations, we must of necessity impose on him, such as connecting himself in a friendly alliance with us, to have a military communication with Affghanistan through his territories.

But should the severe accident that has befallen him terminate fatally, the Sikh Empire will in a month be broken up and disorganised, or held together solely by the British Government. In whatever light, therefore, we view the present status of affairs at Lahore, the result must be favourable to that policy, which views the annexation of the Punjab, as indispensable to the completion of Lord Auckland's views in Affghanistan, and a happy, and scarcely to the hoped for extrication from the difficulties in which these views have, and are daily involving His Lordship.

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Since our paper went to Press intelligence has been received of the death of No Nihal Singh. The succession of Shere Singh—another son of Runjeet—to the Raj, is spoken of as settled.

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The following journal of our proceedings in the Kohistan of Cabool is dated the the 21st October, and is in continuation of what appeared in our paper of the 31st ultimo:—

"I mentioned in my last that we had returned to Charrahkar, that the Dost had given us the slip, and was with the Kohistanee Chiefs who escaped from Goolgar in the Nidgrow valley, protected by the powerful Chiefs there, who in former years, defeated the Cabool army, and who now can muster 15,000 fighting men. On the 14th October, a Company of Lieutenant Maule's Kohistanee Regiment deserted, and the Chief who persuaded them to desert, had his fort fired by us shortly afterwards, 15th—Marched to Karah Bagh. 16th—Halt ordered for to morrow. 17th—Assembly sounded at day-break, packed up our baggage, and remained for some time expecting the march to sound. At 7 A. M. the General ordered us to get our breakfasts before we started, and a party under Capt. Fraser, consisting of a squadron of the 2nd Cavalry, 100 men of the 27th Regt. N. I. with twe 6-pounders, were sent on to reconnoitre a fort six miles in advance, reported to be very strong; on nearing the place we heard the Chief had evacuation it. A party of Cavalry pushed on and took possession, and consequently Abbot saved his ammunition, of which we have not much to spare. The fort was a strong mud built one, and would have given us a great deal of trouble. 18th—Halted at Kar Durrah, five miles to our right a large body of men were seen with standards, and all our Cavalry was mounted and ordered to the right, but the enemy disappeared amongst the hills. Just as the enemy showed themselves, they must have had a good view of the bastions of their fort going up into air. At 9 P. M. a volley from several hundred matchlocks was fired into our rear, and immediately afterwards a heavy fire was opened upon the Cavalry and Artillery. The enemy even made an advance upon the former, who opened a brisk fire upon them with their carbines, which checked the enemy, and Captain Sanders coming down with the Sappers poured in two volleys, upon which they retired into ravine, 50 paces in advance of the ravine that ran along the front of our line. The 27th under Laing formed in the ravine to the left of the Cavalry, and a Company of the 13te L. I. were sent down to reinforce the troopers. In a quarter of an hour firing had ceased, but the enemy, who must have been in great force, kept up an incessant fire on our front and rear for two and a half hours, and were so close to us in the opposite ravines, that they could plainly be heard talking. Several times they shouted out, as if they intended to make a rush upon our camp; but they were dismounted a few paces behind them with their swords. The night was so dark, you could only see a few paces before you: the enemy fired high, and did but little damage, except to our tents which they riddled. The Affghans say this was one of the most desperate *chappaos* that has been made for many years, and that the last the Kohistanees made, was upon the Dost, who, with ten thousand men, in the same spot that we were, was totally defeated and lost all his baggage. So certain did they make of succeeding against us, that they sent to their friends at Cabool to say they had cut us all up—and anxious enquiries were made by the people near our camp next morning, to know how many Officers they had killed, and they were very much astonished at finding our camp till standing. As the attack was a sharp one, Sir R. Sale, issued the following order.

"Major General desires to express to every Officer and men serving under his orders, his admiration of the alacrity and steadiness displayed by them, during the attack made by a considerable body of the enemy on the camp last night."

"To the high state of discipline, and to the rapidity, and zeal with which every order was issued was carried into execution, must the small loss sustained from the heavy fire of the enemy on the occasion be attributed."

19th,—The 37th and 2 nine-pounders joined us. 20th,—At day break, the 2nd Cavy., 100 men of the 27th,—60 of H. M. 13th with two six-pounders under Colonel Salter, marched and took possession of a Fort within one mile of Kar Durrah. Before Captain Sanders had finished reconnoitring, the General arrived, we pitched our Camp, and made ourselves comfortable for the day, the enemy being in great force in Kar Durrah, but they did not come within reach of our guns—we fully expected to have had a stiff fight; but the next morning when we marched up in two columns to the attack, to our surprise we found it evacuated. Our Camp followers have got lots of plunder and the town is now on fire.

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A late letter from Cabool has the following, which we give as we find it, though we must be allowed to doubt, if the Dost is in such a laughing mood as is represented.

"The Dost is still at Nidgrow, and laughing at our efforts to apprehend him. It is said, he visited General Sale's camp in disguise."

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## CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, NOVEMBER 7.

ONE CASE ARISING OUT OF ANOTHER.—Muckunlaul and Nandram, Kothewallas in Burrabazar, two or three days ago missed from their house two valuable gold rings set with stones. They suspected it was their servant Ramchurn who had stolen them, from his having access to the place where the rings were kept. They caused his room, which was in their premises, to be searched, when, instead of the two rings, they found two entire pieces of new cloth, which they had no doubt were stolen property. Ramchurn being interrogated, stated that the cloths were put into his safe custody by his friend Jingree, who was a servant in the employ of two other merchants Shunkerlaul and Baulmukun. They sent for the thanadar, who made the usual enquiry, when it was discovered, that the cloths had been stolen by the above mentioned Jingree from his masters and placed with Ramchurn to avoid detection. Jingree and Ramchurn were, of course, taken into custody by the thanadar under the new charge of stealing cloths, the old one of stealing rings being dropped under the circumstances.

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HURKARU, NOVEMBER 9.

Letters from Lucknow state, that the 55th regt. of native infantry, and the left wing of the 63d, marched from Oude for Meerut on the 1st instant, and that the right wing was to follow in a day or two, they having found it impossible to proceed with the right wing, for want of carriage.

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A letter from Upper Scinde, of the 22nd October, states as below:—

"The Force under Major Boscowen arrived at Kundah on the 18th, the 25th Bombay Native Infantry (now nearly 1,000 bayonets) with 2 guns, reached Jull on the same date. An express from Major Boscawen has just reached me, stating that on the 19th he heard of an advanced party of the Barahoe being close to him. He attacked and gave them a very neatly trashing, killing 50. The loss on our side was 2 killed and 5 wounded He was pushing on to Oodhana, (half way between Kunda and Gundava) where a strong body of the Brahoes then were, but they will fall back on Kotrah, (in the mouth of the Noolla Pass). Major B. and the 25th will unite at Gundava, and attack the Brahoees at Kotra, should they wait there for him, but it is feared they will run awy.

The 6th Bombay Native Infantry, arrived at Sukkur this evening, and there is a sufficient number of camels to push them on. They are very strong both in men and officers, and quite healthy and serviceable.

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Letters from Cabool to the 15th October, mention the receipt of authentic intelligence, to the effect that Dost Mahomed, having heard of the mission of Lieut. Battray from Bameean, left the Khooloom Territory, and moved rapidly, with about 200 followers, through the Ghorebund Pass into the Nijrone country, or the northern portion of the Kokistan. His further plans had not been ascertained up to the date of the despatches.

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In our last issue, with reference to the incarceration of Colonel Stoddart, we declared ourselves confident that the Government could not have shown either so great a want of integrity or of humanity, as to have regarded with unconcern the sufferings of this unfortunate officer, or neglected any means in their power to liberate him from his painful bondage. We have since, by application in a quarter, whence we have often derived intelligence rendered twice welcome to us by its own intrinsic value, and the liberal courtesy with which the gift is bestowed, ascertained that Sir Wm. H. McNaghten had some time ago, despatched two envoys, of high reputation for sanctity as Syuds, to remonstrate with the King of Bokhara, and prevail upon him, by their intercession's to liberate Colonel Stoddart. It happened, most unfortunately, that these ambassadors were intercepted at Kooloom and thrown into confinement there, pending our hostilities with the Wallee; but since this latter worthy has made his terms and received the telescope from Dr. Lord, the Syuds have been set at liberty and proceeded on their journey in peace. Heaven prosper them on their mission!

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THEFT IN THE POLICE.—For some days past there have been lying in the room of the Deputy Superintendent of Police several bags of sugar, taken from bhur-boats, and believed to have been stolen. Mr. McCann discovered that the sugar in one of the bags was daily diminishing. He questioned his duftery about the circumstance, but the later denied all knowledge of the matter, and said he could not account for it. On Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, while Mr. McCann was away, the Duftery had occasion to leave the room for a short time. When he returned, he was surprised to find a small quantity of sugar lying on the floor near the bag before mentioned. Suspecting that some person had just been stealing out of it, he went out into the passage leading to the room, and observed the Punka-puller, a boy about 12 years old sitting near an almira (an unusual place for him) and evidently under alarm. He went up to the boy, and peeping behind the almira, found a quanty of sugar wrapped up in a cloth, which, there appeared no doubt the boy had stolen. We hear the boy has been discharged from the service.

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NO END OF POISONING.—A native woman and her daughter were taken to the College Hospital towards the latter end of last week, in a state of insensibility, with symptoms indicative of their having taken something poisonous The circumstance was reposted to the Police, who, on enquiry, have found that the parties, both mother and daughter, had been ailing with an ulcer in the nostrils, commonly known among the native by the name of nakra. A brahmin volunteered to cure them radically, and calling for some river water, mixed something into it, which the mother and daughter took and fell sick. The brahmin cannot be traced.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE'S NEW SHIP.—That respectable merchant, Rustomjee Cowasjee, is about to launch his new ship which is completed in the Kidderpore dock. The launch will take place to-morrow, and a grand tiffin will be given on the occasion. Preparations are making for a sumptuous entertainment on Wednesday Night at his house in Lower Circular Road, when Lord Auckland and the Misses Eden are expected to honour to occasion with their company.

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ENGLISHMAN, NOVEMBER 9.

We understand that there are several officers who are entitled to the pension and desirous of retiring, but who are doubtful whether the furlough snspension order applies to their case, and in that doubtfulness they fear to send in their applications, lest a *Charter-order* should be the reply. In cases where corps are not proceeding on or under orders for actual service, we can give a positive assurance that no objections whatsoever will be either made or felt to applications for retirement, and therefore there is not the least necessity for officers to block up promotion from any apprehension on the score in question.

If the deaths of Native potentates were now, as of old, the signal for tumults and civil dissensions, parts of Indore and Bundlecund would at this moment be the scene of infinite disorder. But happily the foresight of the British Government and the discretion of its Residents, have effectually guarded against such calamities in most of the states contiguous to our territories, and no greater bustle or excitement now results from a sudden demise than may be naturally expected to attend a slight change in the household and the installation of a new head. For example—we have intelligence of the death by lightning of the Rana of Jabwa in the Holkar state, and of the Rajah of Jaloun (Bundlecund) of fever but no mention of the slightest *emeute* consequenent there upon. The death of the last named Prince is however, to be lamented. He was a minor, and receiving perhaps the very best education ever imparted to a Native of his rank. There can be little doubt that, had he been spared, and kept during his minority from the society of the dissolute and from evil counsellors, the country under his rule would have advanced some steps in the road to civilization. We believe there are no heirs to the state, which probably falls to the British Government. We have not the treaty at hand to enable us to say with certainty.

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COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, NOVEMBER 7.

Our brother of the *Bombay Gazette* has favored us with a "cool" Roland for our "fiery Oliver;" all—all about the glorious victory gained by the gallant Beloochees! But whether, when our brother happens next to fall in with a "cucumber," it would be more appropriate to remember us, or the Nufoosk disaster, we must leave it to him to determine. We borrowed the word "cool"—adding the word "cucumber"—from a correspondent of one of the Bombay papers who furnished us with matter for the notice we took of the *Clibborne* affair: it was not of our own coining; so that our contemporary has lost his object, we fear, entirely by laying upon us the *transgression* of one, who offered his testimony to the *coolness* with which the battle was—at least—lost.

We never disputed that "coolness" is a praiseworthy and, indeed, an essential quality in a commander of troops when in an engagement: our contemporary could not have supposed that we could possibly have repudiated one of the most laudable traits of a military commander's qualification What we insisted upon, or meant to be understood to insinuate was, that had Major Clibborne been cool and collected before and during the engagement, if could hardly be possible but that we and not the Beloochees would have had the day. We beg to direct the attention of our contemporary to certain *notes* which have been appended to a learned article—in defence of the Major's conduct, which appeared in one of the *best* conducted journals in this presidency, the *Courier*—by the Editor of the *Englishman*, which expresses our own sentiments on *the* affair. We do this in order to spare time for other matters which press heavily upon our time. One parting word:—the "coolness" of a defeated commander we converted into a "cucumber," and our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* has managed to manufacture a "moon" out of it; which luminary, we have heard, has great influence over military engagements if not on those who have the management of them.

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NATIVE JURORS.—The *Commercial Advertiser* has a letter, from a Correspondent, referring to the non-appearance of natives on Coroner's Juries and draws Mr. Greenlaw's attention to the circumstances with a view to their being summoned. We recollect that in the Report of the Municipal Committee on the Coroner's Office, there was some remarks on this subject, and on turning to it, we find the following as part of a paper put in by Mr. Greenlaw.

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"I may as well here also note, that I have hitherto not summoned Native Jurors, owing to the difficulty of getting at them in time, their places of residence only being noted in the published Lists and not their Offices. This Sir Edward Ryan undertook to have done, and I shall then be most happy on every account to avail myself of the assistance of Native Jurors."

So it would appear, that the subject has not escaped the Coroners attention, and it is one well worthy of being followed up.—*Hurkaru.*

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ENGLISHMAN, NOVEMBER 7.

In the General Orders, by the Bombay Commander-in-chief, which we published yesterday, there is a letter from Calcutta Head Quarters, which presents a curious oversight on the part of both Lord Hill and the Commander-in-chief in India—though in the case of the latter there was possibly no help for it, as he could not but obey the directions from the Horse Guards. If however His Excellency has perceived the anomaly we allude to, we think he would be justified in pointing it out, 'in the most delicate way in the world' to his home superior. In 1837 Lord Hill sent a letter to Sir Henry Fane, on the subject of the very long imprisonments awarded by general court martial to soldiers of the royal army, and his Lordship particularly remarks (and truly enough) that 'in most of the cases in question, one year, and even two years, *solitary* confinement have been awarded,'—and we may observe, obiter, that his reasoning on the subject is judicious and sound throughout*. But it appears from the Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India's letter to Sir Thomas M'Mahon, that Lord Hill has recently retransmitted this very letter of 1837 to Sir Jasper Nicolls, and the latter directs that it shall be attended to, and laid before all courts martial for their guidance. Now in the said document his Lordship lays down that 'two or three months *solitary* confinement should, in any case, be considered sufficient,'—which is true enough, and which, we believe, was conformable to law when the letter was *first* sent out to India; but now the Mutiny Act prohibits any extent of solitary imprisonment, beyond one month *at a time*, or *three* months in the course of a *year*, and those three adjudgeable only by one at a time, with an interval of one between each infliction. In the face of this *statute*, then, we have Lord Hill's opinion (so given, and followed up, here, as to be tantamount to an instruction) that a soldier may be sentenced to *three* months' solitary imprisonment at once, and Sir Jasper Nicolls directs that every court martial shall take notice of such instruction,—but in one case in which it may do so, can he legally confirm the sentence, not even but for *two* succes-

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* They necessarily, however, arraign the judgmen of the legislature, which authorises an indefinite tert of imprisonment.

sive months (and successive months are what the Horse Guard's letter means) of solitary imprisonment.

FRIEND OF INDIA, Nov. 5.

MAGISTERIAL GRIEVANCES.—We have received a letter from a Correspondent in the interior which he requests us to publish in this journal. It contains a statement of grievances which the Natives have suffered from a public functionary. He must excuse the publication of it on our editorial responsibility. It is generally understood, that the Superintendent of Police, is about to visit those districts which he has not yet seen? and we would advise that all complaints of this nature instead of being sent to the public journals, should be reserved for him. They will form an additional reason for his visiting that district in particular.

What Clive said of Indian Governors, may be predicated with almost equal truth, though perhaps not without presumption, of Indian Editors,—that they are obliged to act with a rope about their necks. In nine instances out of ten in which the press has of late endeavoured to do its duty to the public as it regards the reform of the police, it has been baffled, and humbled, sometimes indeed by the intemperance of its informants, but has often by causes which need not be recapitulated. It may be some relief to the mind amidst the gloomy reflections to know, that this country is not singular in this respect; and that even in our native land, though the oppression may be different in character, it is not very much less in degree. In fact, all power, in all countries is always abused; and the country in which it is least abused is the best governed. In England, and even in the city of London itself the *Examiner* and other liberal papers have lifted up their voices week after week, against the injustice practised in the London Cutcheries (Justice rooms), but to little or no purpose. The stream of oppression continues to flow on with unabated vigor. And this must continue to be the case till Governments shall resolve to reclassify Magisterial delinquencies; and to declare oppression in a Magistrate to be as heinous a transgression as bribery and corruption. In England we find Magistrates, who would be dismissed instantly from their posts, for receiving a crown in the way of a bribe, allowed for years to disgrace the bench by every species of oppression. Oppression, indeed, is no legal crime. It is practised under the pretence of law; and, generally creates greater opportunities for oppression, that in provides remedies against it. So in this country, a Magistrate who should receive a goldmohur by way of a bribe would be instantly suspended, and perhaps dismissed the service, while the same individual is fully at libsity to desolate the feelings of a whole district for years, by outrage us oppression.

## MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, NOV. 10.

MERGUI.—We are indebted to a friend at Murgui for the following intelligence:—

"The Brig Maha Lutchmee came in here on the 18th September bringing the Chief and Second Officers' Crew (13 Europeans) and a Mrs. Campbell, a passenger of the late Brig *George* and *Mary*, Capt. Golightly, which was wrecked on the night of the 5th August on a Coral Reef about three miles to the North West of the Andaman's. It appears they left the Sand Heads bound for London on the 8th of July and experienced dreadful weather from the time of leaving the Pilot until the Catastrophe—The fate of Captain Golightly was very melancholy; he took the loss of his Ship to heart so much that in a few days he became delirious and died—On the 6th September a Ship was discovered in the Offing: four hands and a Mate pushed off in the Long Boat and fortunately were descried and the *Maha Lutchmee* bound from Maulmeyne to the Nicobars received all on board and some part of the cargo which was saved, and safely landed them here. Mrs. Campbell was in a very weak state, but through the kindness and attention of the Assistant Commissioner and the doctor, has sufficiently recovered to be enabled to proceed tomorrow (23d) to Maulmeyne on board the Schooner *Cather.ne.*"

CIVIL SERVICE ITEMS.—We learn that Messrs. Montgomerie and Angelo are likely to retire this year. Mr. M. D Cockburn Judge and Criminal Judge of Malabar has we hear applied for fifteen month's leave to remain at the Neilgherries.

ATHENÆUM, NOVEMBER 10.

The Bombay *Gazette* of the 30th contains a note of active warfare within the precincts of the town, against the Butchers and Humauls; with a strong hint that the boatmen and buggy wallahs will get a dash of the same brush. The Court of Petty Sessions, by its present acts, is doing essential service to that community in regulating the prices of meat, which, through the imposition of the butchers, had risen *fifty* per cent. The new Nerrick, emanating from the Sessions, reduces it in the same amount, so that a stop is put to the extortion of these men. The Humauls, are the next to be brought under the notice of the authorities. For years they have pursued their own system, to the great annoyance of the public. A salutary check is in contemplation for them as a code of laws being under the consideration of the Calcutta Council, and rules similar to those which obtain for Ticca Bearers in Bengal, are to be put in force with all convenient speed. Before this work of necessary reform terminates, it is likely to extend to the boatmen and buggy wallahs whose insolence and aggression have been long suffered with impunity, but who are now to be submitted to the operation of the pruning knife, when no doubt better fruit will appear. These works, intended to affect the internal organization of society, doing away with nuisances of long standing, and placing things upon a footing more consonant with the spur for general improvement, speak much for the activity of the Justices in Session, and when effected, will add much to the comfort of the whole population.

ANTHENÆUM, NOVEMBER 12.

In our remarks on the weather the other day, we stated that the moonsoon had been unusually favourable. Since that time it has continued to rain heavily almost without intermission, and indeed we have not had many hours dry weather since yesterday week the 4th instant. As the actual quantity of rain that falls is important to the cultivator and interesting to all classes of the community, we have applied to the Acting Astronomer on the subject, who has politely favoured us with a memorandum, by which we find that the fall of rain this year, from the 15th October to the 11th November, has been inches 28.91, which is nearly *twelve inches* more than the quantity which fell during the same period last year, and about *sixteen or siventeen inches* more than the average fall. We learn also that the total quantity of rain which has fallen this year, up to the morning of the 11th Novsmber, is inches 50.94. The total quantity of rain which fell during the whole of last year was inches 53.086, and the average fall in Madras is about inches 48.23.

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|---|---|
| Average fall of rain in Madras during the whole year | 48.23 |
| Quantity of rain during 1839 | 53.09 |
| Fall of rain in Madras from Oct. 15th to November 11th 1840 | 28.91 |
| Fall during the same period 1839 | 16.96 |
| Average fall from Oct. 15th to Nov. 11th | 12.24 |

The following are extracts from our Mofussil Correspondence received since our last issue.

KAMPTEE, *November* 1.—Shaik Ebram, a private of the 49th Regt. N. I. who was lately tried by a General Court Martial for theft, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour in irons, is now about to be tried a second time for a still graver offence, the particulars of the Court having been received from Madras, a parade was ordered, for the purpose of the sentence being read, preparatory to the handing over of the prisoner to the Civil authorities, when the prisoner commenced abusing the drill Havildar in most violent and vulgar language. The Commanding Officer, in consequence, directed the guard to remove the prisoner from the parade ground; but this was not very easily effected, for on the order being given, the prisoner suddenly seized the Naigne's musket, and pointed it at the Adjutant; but with great presence of mind, that Officer knocked the weapon aside. A scuffle then ensued between the prisoner and the guard, in which the former endeavoured to possess himself of a bayonet, but without success. He was ultimately secured, but with considerable difficulty, having given the three or four active men who had charge of him such trouble as they had not experienced for many a long day. I should observe that in addition to a year's imprisonment and hard labour, the Court had sentenced him to receive fifty lashes on his bare back; but this part of the sentence his Excellency the Commander in Chief had remitted. It is to such men, that the lash would do good.

An Inquest was held at this station on the 28th ultimo on the body of a Moorwoman, which had been found with a rope tightly drawn round the neck and tied to the foot of a cot. The perpetrator of the murder is supposed to be a *thug*, a mussulman, and a resident of Paldee, a place about five or six miles distant. It is said that he murdered her for the sake of her jewels, and that he took away from her person, neck ornaments to the value of *one hundred* Rupees. Jewels of greater value were on her feet, but they fitted too closely, to be easily removed. The occurrence took place in a densely populated part of the Suder Bazaar, at an early hour of the night. The supposed murderer, on going to the house, represented himself to be a horsedealer; in consequence of which, every individuel to be found of this class has been taken up, but without discovering the perpetrator.

I regret to state that sickness is increasing at this station daily. Fever begins to assume a more fearful aspect, but is chiefly confied to those whose duties are arduous and fatiguing. The more-comfortably-situated classes of Europeans and Natives are entirely free from the complaint.

BELLARY, *November* 5.—The Left Wing of H. M. 4th Regt. paraded yesterday morning in heavy marching order for the inspection of the Major General Commanding the Division, who, before leaving the group, expressed his entire satisfaction at the soldier-like appearance of this fine body of men. The Wing, including all ranks, is about five hundred strong; and will proceed to-morrow en route to Belgaum, under the command of Captain T. Williams.

It is with deep regret that I inform you of the increase of Cholera at this station. It is now raging in the Cavalry and Native Infantry lines, and *two* men and *fourteen* women and children have fallen Victims to it within the last week. I am not aware that any person in the Fort has been attacked since my last communication. Fever is alsoprevalent here just now; and each of the Native Corps has a consi. derable number of men laid up with the disease. Dr. Linton of the 5th Light Cavalry is particularly attentive to his patients; he is almost the whole of his time at the Hospital, and among his cholera patients, *fourteen* have recovered.

There has been no rain at Bellary during the last twelve days; but the weather continues cool and pleasant. Throughout the day it is generally cloudy.

*Departures since the 28th ultimo.*—Major P. Thomson 2nd M. E. Reg. late Deputy Judge Advocate General of this Division, and Captain G. S. Wilkinson of the 39th Reg. N. I., to join their Corps at Bangalore and Madras respectively.

SPECTATOR, NOVEMBER 11.

We hear from a source on which the utmost reliance may be placed, that a most important measure as regards the Madras Civil Service is about to take place,—we allude to the entire abolition of our Courts of Circuit. This measure has long been talked of, but within the last few days, final orders have been received from Calcutta, to carry it into immediate execution. It seems probable, that in consequence of this new regulation, the Powers of the Zillah Courts will be enlarged, and an appeal be allowed direct from them to the Sudder Court, which it may be expected will have the effect of considerably curtailing law suits. The influence of this sweeping measure will be much felt by the Civil Service in what manner provision is to be made for the judges who will be displaced, we have not yet learned.

In the neighbourhood of Madras the Monsoon continues with unabated force, and copious rains descend with scarcely any intermission day and night. We understand however that the rains chiefly prevail upon the coast, the interior receiving as yet a much less copious supply.

Captain BIDEN we hear leaves the Presidency to-morrow for the Malabar Coast, to examine the nautical capabilities of the projected Harbour at Mount Delly, near Cannanore.

The tender of the Brig *Sarah*, has we are informed been declined, in consequence of her being too low between the decks. We are glad to find that rigid attention has of late been paid to the qualifications of transports.

From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of yesterday, we extract the following Official notice of the extensive Military movements intended to take place at the close of the year. The 1st N. I. it will be seen leaves the Presidency and removes to Masulipatam.

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to order the following Movements, in relief of Native Infantry Corps, with a view to their being carried into effect at the close of the present, and the commencement of the ensuing year.

| *Corps* | *From* | *To* |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Regt. N. I. | Madras | Mussulipatam. |
| 2d ditto | French Rocks | Madras. |
| 12th ditto | Palaveram | Trichinopoly. |
| 13th ditto | Vellore | Samulcottah. |
| 17th ditto | Russell Condah | Vizagapatam |
| 22d ditto | Masulipatam | Vizianagram. |
| 23d ditto | Mangalore | Bangalore. |
| 25th ditto | Nagpore | Secunderabad. |
| 27th ditto | Samulcottah | Russell Condah. |
| 30th ditto | Trichinopoly | French Rocks. |
| 38th ditto | Bangalore | Mangalore. |
| 40th ditto— | Moulmein | Palaveram. |
| 41st ditto | Secunderabad | Vellore. |
| 43d ditto | Berhampore | Kamptee. |
| 44th ditto | Vizagapatam | Moulmein. |
| 50th ditto | Vizianagram | Berhampore |

## European Intelligence.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO.

Who has not heard of Rollo Gillespie? India resounds with his fame, and his native country echoes the cheer from the land of his glorious exploits,

It is contemplated to erect a cenotaph to his memory in his birth-place, Comber, in the county of Down. If any aid from us can avail towards the execution of so worthy a design, it is most cordially offered. We highly approves of those memorials, and should rejoice to see a testimonial to Gillespie rising simultaneously with those in honour of Malcolm and Dickson, and other congenial spirits. It is beyond our power or intention, at this moment, to trace the varied career of Sir Rollo Gillespie to its characteristic consummation; but the following sketch, by his own hand, of one of the most remarkable instances on record of a serious mutiny quelled by determined promptitude, will not be out of place here: it has been printed in the form of a circular, and transmitted to us, with other documents, for the promotion of the above object:

Of the mutiny at Vellore, which, for danger, and for the magnitude of the interest at stake, is, perhaps, unequalled in the annals of military revolts, the following is the most exact account that has yet appeared. Its authenticity is unquestionable, being the narration of Colonel Gillespie himself. It is written with a soldier's simplicity, in a confidential letter, and with no view to publication. To the meritorious anxiety of the friend to whom the letter was addressed, in favour of one of the bravest of mankind, it is, that the public have the opportunity of perusing this interesting statement.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Gillespie to a Field-officer, particular friend of his in England:—

"Madras, Sept. 16, 1806.

"My dearest Friend,—I have just come down the country; and finding a packet making up for England, sit down to give you a hasty account of myself, and of the recent transactions that occurred in the interim at Vellore; which I dare say you will, before this reaches you, have heard of; it has been the most extraordinary event in the annals of India; say it is unprecedented. I commanded the district of Arcot; at fourteen miles distance stands Vellore the strongest fortress in this part of India, and for that reason chosen for the residence of the captive princes of the race of Hyder and Tippoo, with the two hostages given up to Lord Cornwallis. On the morning of the 10th July, I was on horseback at my usual hour at daybreak, with Captain Wilson, of the 19th Light Dragoons, riding towards Vellore, for the purpose of paying a visit to my old friend, Colonel Fancourt, who commanded. On the road I met an officer riding full speed, who informed me that the gates of the fortress were shut; that there was a heavy firing, and dreadful noise within. I turned about my horse, ordered Captain Wilson to reconnoitre, and got the garrison of Arcot under arms, pushed forward with an advanced squadron of the 19th and 7th N. Cavalry, with orders for the remainder to follow me with the two 6-pounders or gallopers attached to the 19th On my arrival under the walls, I found the Sepoys, many Moormen or Mussulmen, had rose in the night, and put all the guards to the sword, under the orders of ———, a son of Tippoo the youngest of the two hostages, and afterwards attacked the barracks of the 69th, pouring in round shot and grape, &c., &c., with musketry. From the confusion and darkness of the night, about sixty men escaped, got on the ramparts, and kept their position, without an officer, all being killed or wounded, till I arrived with the advanced squadron.

"It was fortunate that, after the first heat of the attack, the Sepoys and Moormen occupied themselves in plunder, else the Europeans would have been all massacred.

"It was most critical the period I arrived at; the 69th had not a round of ammunition left; this they called out to me from the walls; and at that time the Sepoys, tired of plunder, were deliberately forming to finish their bloody work, never dreaming that we could possibly be close at hand. I pushed to the gates, found the two outward open, and the draw-bridge down: the third was closed, but some of the 69th, by the help of their pouch and bayonet belts, let themselves down the wall, and contrived to open the gate from within; the last and strongest was still shut, and to force it with our means was impossible.

"At this instant, the scene was heart-rending; the white people over the gateway shrieking for assistance, which it was impracticable to afford them, from the height of the walls, and the strength of the gate which was shut. To paint my feelings is beyond my power; however, it prompted me to force open the traversing wicket, which we effected with difficulty, having only Captain Wilson and about twenty men, the rest of the advanced squadron being otherwise employed by my orders. I made my way with Captain Wilson and three men on foot to the inside of the great gate, with the intention of breaking the locks, and forcing the bar, but it was too well guarded by the insurgents. My escape was miraculous, as the avenue was commanded by two guns, and the square and palace-yard full of men; I was of course obliged to give it up. As I returned, I spied a rope*, as it sent by Providence, and as my object was to join the 69th, to prevent their flagging, and keep up their spirits, we below contrived to get one end thrown up, by which I ascended, leaving directions for the 19th's guns to push forward for the gates, and when arrived, to wait my orders.

"I found a pair of colours on the wall, which I seized, assembled as many of the 69th as I could see, gave a loud shriek, and at their head, under a tremendous fire, took possession of a cavalier of three guns; I turned a 12 pounder towards the Sepoys, though I had not a round, which had the effect I wished, viz., keeping them in check for the moment; at last, anxiously expected, at a moment the most awful to be imagined, beholding on every side the enemy forming to annihilate our handful of men, about sixty in number, with nothing to protect us but our bayonets, arrived the two gallopers of the 19th; the signal being made, I instantly pushed back with the colours over my shoulder, under a heavy fire, to the wall over the gate; I ordered them to be placed by Mr. Blackstone, of the Engineeres, so as if possible to strike the great bar, which was so judiciously done, that the gate was instantly burst. At this time the great square and palace were full of men to dispute our entrance. The approach to the square was so very narrow, that I thought it imprudent to allow the cavalry to charge, without first opening the way, which I did with the remains of the 69th, which I collected together, putting myself at their head. This was gallantly performed, but attended with considerable loss; in a few minutes the cavalry followed them—Captain Skelton headed them, when the European and Native Cavalry cut up about 800. By ten o'clock, A.M., I was in full possession of the fortress, and of the family of the race of Hyder. Had I esitated in scaling the walls five minutes, it was all over.

"I brought all the Princes of the race of Hyder and Tippoo with me here, under an escort, which I commanded—a most difficult and arduous task I had. I embarked them on the 30th on board the Culloden, the flag-ship for Calcutta."

Cabrera, Balmaseda, and other Carlist chiefs, with upwards of 20,000 men, have taken refuge in France. The Carlist war is, therefore, virtually terminated—for the present; the Liberal squabble for the spoils has now to begin.

Scarcely had we written the foregoing, when we find our anticipations verified. The Queens Regent and Regnant having made a "progress" to Barcelona, amidst hollow demonstrations of loyalty were joined by Espartero, who, dissatisfied with a new Municipal Bill, tending to restrain the unbridled license of electoral towns, exploded a revolutionary intrigue, by which, as virtual Dictator, he has constrained the Regent to dismiss the Ministry, and mend her ways according to his notions. Great excitement and disturbance prevailed in consequence at Barcelona and Madrid, and regenerated Spain, like Harlequin in the farce, continues to fling somersets for the benefit of diplomacy and the edification of Europe.

The Russians, we have good reason to believe, have been for some time in Khiva, though our Government is slow to believe the fact.

Admiral Mackau has been substituted for Admiral Baudin, in the command of the French expedition to the Plate.

Although it can scarcely be necessary to direct attention to a subject so interesting, both in a military and national sense, we cannot refrain from noticing, with the admiration they deserve, the magnificent series of Maps and Plans of the Movements, Battles, and Sieges, of the British Army on the Peninsula, now in course of publication by Mr. Wyld, the geographer, of Charing-Cross. These valuable records have been principally executed from the original surveys of Major Sir Thomas Mitchell, who was specially employed on that duty, and of other competent officers; the whole being revised and illustrated with letterpress notes and descriptions, by Sir George Murray, who, it is well-known, was the distinguished Quarter-master-General of the Peninsula Army, and has thus stamped on the collection the seal of authority and the interest of original history. Having had opportunities of watching the progress of these Plans, we can attest the excessive and unremitting labour employed on their completion by Sir Thomas Mitchell, and the unwearied as well as disinterested pains bestowed by Sir George Murray, the chief under whose immediate direction he had drawn them, on their correct elucidation;—the result of this happy combination is the production of a monument, as we hope *are perennius*, to the glory of the British Army and nation. It is needless to add, that such a work cannot be produced without a very considerable flutlay; and it is equally obvious, that patronage cannot be better bestowed than in the encouragement and reward of an undertaking conferring so much honour on the arts and achievements of this country.

A splendid vase has been presented to Sir George Cockburn by eighty-six Naval and Marine officers, who had served under that very distinguished Admiral, and able as well as excellent man

* Extract from Major Thorn's Memoirs of Gillespie, page 102, published in 1816, out of print:—"So anxious, indeed, was he to reach the place, that he was considerably in advance of his men all the way; and on his appearance, Sergeant Brady, of the 69th Regiment, who had served with him in St. Domingo, instantly recognized him, and turning to his comrades, he exclaimed, 'If Colonel Gillespie be alive, he is now at the head of the 19th Dragoons, and God Almighty has sent him from the West Indies to save our lives in the East.

"It was, indeed in all respects, such a display of Divine goodness as could hardly fail to kindle in the most thoughtless mind a ray of gratitude, while hope was pointing out a prospect of deliverance. Urged on by the noblest of all motives—that of saving his fellow-creatures,—the Colonel, regardless of his own safety, and in the face of a furious fire from the walls, pushed towards the bastion, where Sergeant Brady's sash was lowered down, by which the Colonel was enabled to ascend the wall, when the Sergeant had the indescribable satisfaction of welcoming a leader, from whom he knew everything might be expected that energy and perseverance could accomplish."

The cost of the testimonial—designed by Bailey and executed by Storr and Mortimor—exceeds a thousand guineas: and its value is largely enhanced to the gallant officer by the recorded motie of the donors, who present it "in testmony of the high esteem, admiration, and sincere rekard they collectively and individually feel for his character, professional and private, and in commemoration of his many gallant achievements in which they had the honour and happiness to serve with him.

The subscriptions for a monument to the late Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm having approximated in amount to 1000*l*., the committee of management have agreed with Mr. Bailey, the eminent sculptor, to execute the design for the above-named sum. The design consists of a statue of the deceased Admiral, of not less than eight feet high, to be placed on a pedestal; the material of both to be of white marble. The statue, when completed, is to be placed in St. Paul's, and be thus associated with other heroes of the highest renown in the annals of the country. We have no doubt that the small deficiency in the amount of subscription will be more than made good before the completion of the work.

OMNIUM.

THE LORDS AND THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—The Bishop of Exeter in his protest against the passing of the Irish Municipal Bill gives the following as his 7th reason:—"Because the House of Lords, having since the passing of the act for the reform of the Commons House of Parliament, been practically deprived of what was wont to be deemed its constitutional share of control over the executive power of the Crown was yet enabled, till the present disastrous session, to retain, and to assert, its legislative independence; and, by the wise and efficient exercise of its just privilege, or rather of its highest duty, in the correction or rejection of bad bills, had continued to earn and to enjoy the grateful veneration of the English people. The lofty position it has, in this instance, voluntarily surrendered; and has thus, by its own act, gone far towards realising the prophetic declaration of Sir William Blackstone, that the constitution of England would be destroyed, and could only be destroyed by one of the three branches of the legislature losing its constitutional weight, and submitting to the domination of the other two."

DESTITUTION IN LONDON.—Many persons die of starvation in London. The following are authenticated instances. It would be difficult to find such cases in any other country:—in the winter of 1827, a wretched female, under eighteen years of age, was lying on the steps of St. Andrew's churchyard, Holborn, after midnight, actually perishing through disease and famine. She was a total stranger in London, without a friend, and died two days afterwards, unrecognized by any human being.....Two years ago a poor man applied to the overseers of P——— for relief, and was turned away as being a well-known beggar. The next day he was found dying in the street, and was conveyed to St. M———'s workhouse, where he died, The surgeon said he died of starvation..... More recently than the last case, a woman was refused at night at the St. G———'s workhouse, and was carried to St. P———'s, where she died before morning..... Thomas Jones came to the surgeon of St. G———'s workhouse, who sent him away, saying, that he wanted a baker more than a doctor. The next day he obtained two loaves from the overseers, and died the following day, from over-eating after so long fasting.

SYDNEY SMITH AND THE BISHOPS.—The Rev. Sydney Smith, in his petition to the Lords against the passing of the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, says:—"The whole of the bill supposes that deans and chapters have made a worse use of their patronage than bishops, and this is directly contrary to truth; but what is true of this bill that one order in the church who have no votes in Parliament have been completely sacrificed to those who have votes; that deans and prebendaries, carefully excluded from the commission, have been condemned to confiscation, and that the prelate commissioners have not subscribed one shilling of the aggregate income of the bishops to those spiritual destitutions of the church which they feel so strongly, but relieve with property not their own. The bill destroys many ecclesiastical offices which, with a little care and thought, might have been made eminently useful to literature, to the present plans of national education, to the care of dioceses in the decay and old age of bishops, and to the general support of episcopal authority, or, what is of more importance (in the present unrepresented and unsupported state of the parochial clergy), to the checks upon episcopal authority. The bill habituates the legislature to the easy and inviting power of tampering with the property of the church. It is utterly impossible to believe that this will be the last and the worst of that tyranny."

PREPARATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—We learn from Woolwich that the "Numa" freight-ship sailed from the Royal Arsenal with a large quantity of military stors and 3,500 barrels of gunpowder from Purfleet an board; and the "Index" hired schooner is at present loading at the Royal Arsenal with stores of a similar description, to supply the military stations at Malta and Scorfu. And further, that two officers and a detachment of gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery have left Gibraltar on very short notice for particular service in the Mediterranean. On Saturday last Lieut Taite, three non-commissioned officers, and fifty gunners and drivers, embarked at head-quarters at Woolwich, on board her Majesty's Steam-vessel, the "Alban," sailed within an hour afterwards for Portsmouth, to be transferred to the line-of-battle ship the "Vanguard," of 80-guns Capt. Sir David Dunn, Knight, K. C. B., who had instruction to sail immediately on their arrival for Gibraltar.

FIREWORKS.—A correspondent has favonred us with an account of the different fireworks exhibited at Government Huse, Calcutta, on the 2d June, 1840, in celebration of her Majesty's nuptials; their character and extent may be gathered from the 28th price, which was "a representation of a volcanic eruption, throwing outa variety of of gerbes, crackers, maroons, Bilboas Roman candles, &c., 10,000 rockets in one volley."

MOUNT LEBANON.—Count Ouffroy writes of the French journals, stating that his brother, Viscount Ouffroy, one of the chiefs of the Sorian revolt, formerly *tatache* to the elder Bourbons, went last year with the intention of serving in Persia; but being disgusted he changed his mind and went with M. L'Heritier de Chezelles, the son of an old imperial general to Mount Lebenon, Arabic. There his love of Catholicism prompted him to take up arms in the cause of the mountaineers.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—The increase in circulation of London newspapers, since the reduction of the stamp duty, has been annually 9,88,943, or 47 per cent on the previous calculation. The increase in the English provincials has been 11,370, 452, or 137 per cent.; Scotch, 2,320,005, or 49 per cent.; and Irish, 364,452, or 7 per cent. on former circulation.

THE ATMOSPERIC RAILWAY.—The following extract from the *Hamburgh Correspondenten* of the 28th of last month shows that the people on the continent have formed atolerably accurate estimate of the important results which may be produced by the very simple arrangement and process of propelling carriages and trains along railways by the application of atmosyheric air:—"Berlin, July 25, 1840—Our director of the financial ministry, Dr. Beath, has gone over to London, by way of Hamburgh, in order to take personal cognizance of this new invention, with a view of applying into the projected royal ironrailway from Halle to the Rhine'—a distance of 300 or 400 miles.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP.—The "Dreadnought" hospital ship, which left her moorings off Greenwich on Tuesday week for Sheerness, to be docked and cauliked, returned on Saturday last. Such of the invalids as could be removed were accommodated in the up-town hopitals, in the true spirit of benevolence and charity.

PUDDLE DOCK.—The nuisance of Puddle dock—not the *limes*, but the other nuisance—has been abolished by the energy of Mr. Deputy Hicks, supported by the wards adjacent, St Andrew's Hill and Bennett's Hill are greatly improved, and the road for waggons from Black friars, Bridge to cheapside, is decidedly by The mes-street, to the great relief of Ludgate-hill.

MIGRATION.—An inhabitant of Troyes, who has been accustomed to catch swallows every year, and fasten ribbons or other marks to them afterwards, setting them at liberty, has generally found that if they returned the year following, they came back with the ribbons or marks unaltered. This year one of the birds has returned to Troyes with some Arabic characters in one of the plain ribbons which were affixed to it last season. The bird has no doubt wintered in Africa.

THE RIBBON TRADE.—By the evidence of 1818 the total number of persons employed in the ribbon trade in Coventry, was nearly 5,000; in 1838, it is repesented to have been between 9,000 and 7,000' and in the whole district, to have increased from between 13,000 and 14000 to between 17,000 and 18,000. But the population of Coventry in 1818, was only about 20,000. It cannot now be far short of 36,000. The population of the entire weaving district in1818, was about 42,000. It must now be nearly 65.000. So that upon the whole, the proportionate number of persons engaged in the ribbon trade is less now than in 1818.

ATTACK ON THE "ROYAL GEORGE."—The last experiment of colonel Pasley took place on Wednesday, when Mr. John Fullager, of Chatham, the diver, fixed to the wreck a cylinde. of 22 barrels, 2,250 pounds of gunpowder. Lieut Symonds held the ends of the connecting wires of the battery in his hand. Col. Pasley gave the word "fire!" the trumpet sounded, and a pyramid of water, mud, and wreck rose eighty feet above the level of the sea, falling in tremendous showers, and hailed by the shouts of thousandts of astonished spectators.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A married woman, named Barrito on her way home to Woolhampton in the evening of Monday last, was met by two men, whose faces were blackened, and who demanded her money or her life. They immediately attacked her, but, being a very powerful woman, she struggled with her assailants for some time, yet was at length overpowered, when the villains, having succeeded in securing her money, beat her in a most cruel manner, and left her for dead. The moans of the unfortunate woman were heard by some passers-by, who conveyed her, in an almost lifeless state, to the nearest house, with scarcely a vestige of clothing to cover her. By medical aid she was enabled to state the above facts, but not to describe her assailants of intellect has been the consequence, and it is greatly feared she will never regain her reason. The poor woman, whose husband is a labouring man, has four small children.

ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO A CELL AT MARYLEBONE POLICE COURT.—On Thursday morning last two ill-looking mendicants were locked up in one of the cells in the office yard, and also two other prisoners, named Levoir and Vile. At one o'clock, when the gaoler for the day opened the door, he was surprised to find a portion of the floor had been pulled up, and that a quantity of rags (torn from the mendicants' apparel) had been placed beneath the boards, and had been ignited by means of a lucifer match, a box of which articleo one of the beggars had in his possession. The prisoner Levoir, who was charged with stealing a watch, is a most notorious character, and it is imagined he was the originator of the scheme; and the probability is, that had the flooring actually taken fire, the confusion would have been so great as to have afforded the prisoners facility for escape.

DREADFUL STEAM EXPLOSION.—About half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning the inhabitants of Camden-town were alarmed by an explosion at the extensive card and paper-manufactory adjoining the Veterinary College. The roofs were blown into the air, and the walls and ponderous machinary completely destroyed. Several large pieces of iron rafters, pipes, bricks, tiles, and timber, were carried with great force into the old Highgate-road, a distance of about three hundreds yards. One lad received a severe contusion on his side from a brick. The large steam-boiler was destroyed, the engine-house presenting a complete wreck, and the whole of the side wall of the factory was shattered. Fortunately no personal injury was sustained beyond the one before mentioned.

FATAL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—On Monday last an inquest was held at Haughton, before Mr. Rutter, coroner, on the body of John Finnick White, a little boy eight years and a half old, who died from the effects of hydrophobia. His mother stated that about a month ago, she sent him on an errand, and when he came back he said that he had been bitten by a dog—a mere scratch—and, as he did not complain, no notice was taken of it. On Thursday in last week, however, he complained of illness, and a surgeon was sent for, who continued to attend him till the period of his death which took place on Friday night. Mr. Massey stated that he found deceased in a violent state of nervous excitement. When water was presented, he became much alarmed, and when put to his mouth the muscles of his throat and his chest became convulsed, the pupils of both his eyes were much dilated, and he appeared wild, with great anxiety of countenance. A strong dose of acetated morphine was given him, but without effect. Verdict—"Died from hydrophobia, produced by the bite of a dog kept in the ordinary state of confinement."


SILVER TEA SERVICES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London. Submit the prices of the following TEA and COFFEE SERVICES. The Cottage Pattern is plain, standing on shell feet, the Tea and Coffee-pots with a flower ornament on the lids. The King's Pattern is richly chased. The shape of either is new and elegant.

COTTAGE PATTERN.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Strong Silver Tea-pot | 10 | 16 | 6 |
| Ditto Sugar Basin and Cover | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto Milk Bowl and Cover | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Coffee-pot | 13 | 11 | 0 |
| Complete | £46 | 11 | 0 |

KING'S PATTERN.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Strong Silver Tea-pot | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto Sugar Basin and Cover | 9 | 16 | 0 |
| Ditto Milk Bowl and Cover | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| Ditto Coffee-pot | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| Complete | £47 | 14 | 0 |

A variety of upwards of fifty Tea and Coffee Sets are in the Ware Rooms, with every article requisite for the side-board or plate-chest.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

LADIES FINE GOLD NECK-CHAINS.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 9, Cornhill, London, offer a large variety of Ladies Fine Gold Neck-Chains of the Matted, Ring and Cable Patterns, a yard and a quarter long, at the following prices, according to the weight:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The weight of 3 sovereigns | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| The weight of 4 sovereigns | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| The weight of 5 sovereigns | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| The weight of 6 sovereigns | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| The weight of 7 sovereigns | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| The weight of 8 sovereigns | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| The weight of 9 sovereigns | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| The weight of 10 sovereigns | 11 | 11 | 0 |

The most elegant spangled-star, and fancy link patterns, at Two Guineas more than their respective weights.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
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SUPERIOR GOLD WATCHES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Watchmaker, No. 9, Cornhill, London, submit very large STOCK of GOLD WATCHES, the whole of which are made and finished under the careful inspection of experienced workmen, on their own premises, and each is warranted for correct performance.

SIZE FOR LADIES.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Vertical Watches jewelled, in engine turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Fine Vertical Watches, jewelled, with double backed engine turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, with double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted | 14 | 14 | 0 |

SIZE FOR GENTLEMAN.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, seconds, and double backed gold cases, warranted | 14 | 14 | 0 |
| Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, second and enamel dials, warranted | 17 | 17 | 0 |
| Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, seconds, double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted | 21 | 0 | 0 |

Either of the Gentlemen's Watches may be had in gold hunting cases for £3 3s. each extra.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms abovementioned.

SERVICES OF PLATE, adapted to this climate, may be obtained direct from England to be paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY and SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this Country, a Pamphlet, containing detailed lists of prices, illustrated with sixty engravings, and now distributed through their Correspondents, free of cost, on application.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*.

STRONGLY PLATED CURRIE DISHES
A. B. SAVORY AND SONS,
*Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London.*

SUBMIT the prices of the following patterns of Strongly Plated Currie Dishes, with Silver handles and edges and silver shields for engraving the crest or coat of arms.

THE GADROON PATTERN.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Four extra strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers | 12 | 12 | 0 |

THE FLOWER PATTERN.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four extra strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers | 13 | 10 | 0 |

Warmers for hot water with silver feet and handles, to match either of the above sets of Dishes, £9 9s. the set of four.

The handles of covers of either of the above sets of dishes may be taken off so as to form eight dishes when required.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS.—Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, offer the best SHELL BORDERED SILVER WAITERS, of every size, with plain centres, at 8s. per oz., or with chased centres, at 8s. 6d. per oz.

| Price, with Chased Centres. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 8 in. diameter 12 oz at 8s. 6d. | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 9 in. diameter 17 oz | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 10 in. diameter 20 oz | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| round Silver Waiter, with shell border 12 in. diameter 30 oz | 12 | 15 | 0 |
| A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 15 in. diameter 42 oz | 17 | 17 | 6 |
| Around Silver Waiter, with shell border 18 in. diameter 86 oz | 36 | 11 | 0 |
| A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 20 in. diameter 124 oz | 52 | 14 | 0 |

The Plate Rooms of this Establishment, contain a large and choice selection of every article requisite to complete a service.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co. Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices for Silver Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

VICTORIA PATTERN PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, in addition to their many patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, have finished this very elegant new pattern, after the admired style of Louis XIV. The following are the usual weights:—

| | oz. | s. | d. | | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 dozen Victoria Pattern Silver Table Spoons | 40 | at | 6 | 6.. 13 | 0 0 |
| 1 dozen ditto Table Forks | 40 | at | 6 | 6.. 13 | 0 0 |
| 1 dozen ditto Dessert Spoons | 25 | at | 6 | 6.. 8 | 2 6 |
| 1 dozen ditto Dessert Forks | 25 | at | 6 | 6.. 8 | 2 6 |
| 1 pair ditto Gravy Spoons | 13 | at | 6 | 6.. 4 | 4 6 |
| 1 ditto Soup Ladle | 11 | at | 6 | 6.. 3 | 11 6 |
| 4 ditto Sauce Ladles | 12 | at | 7 | 0.. 4 | 4 0 |
| 4 ditto Salt ditto (gilt bowls) | | | | 1 | 18 0 |
| 1 ditto Fish Slice (pierced and strong) | | | | 3 | 4 0 |
| 1 dozen ditto Tea Spoons | 14 | at | 7 | 0.. 4 | 18 0 |
| 1 pair ditto Sugar Tongs | | | | 1 | 3 0 |

Fiddle pattern Silver Spoons and Forks at 6s. 2d. per ounce.

King's pattern Silver Spoons and Forks at 6s. 4d. ditto.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated within sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.


PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES STREET, BY A. WILLARD.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRA.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1840.

WE are much shocked to be obliged to announce the following melancholy intelligence dated Sukkur the 9th Instant. "A "letter was received yesterday from Ma- "jor Boscowan at Dadur, conveying the "lamentable intelligence of the murder "of poor Lt. Loveday previous to Major "B's arrival at Dadur. The insurgents "headed by Nassur Khan the ex-chief of "Khelat plundered and destroyed the "Town, and it now presents nothing but "a heap of ruins. Major B. on his arri- "val marched immediately towards the "enemy's Camp, about 4 miles distant, "and succeeded in driving them off with "the loss of nearly all their Stores. On "one part of the ground laid the body of "Lt. L. with his servant weeping over "him. Loveday was chained up to the "knees to a *kujavah*, and has a pair of "drawers on, which was the only article "of covering he was permitted to wear "to protect him from the inclemency of "the weather. It appears in the hurry of "the enemy's retreat they possessed no "means of carrying off Loveday and left "him on the ground alive; one of the "heartless wretches however returned to "destroy both master and servant; the "head of the former was severed from his "body by one cut not having time, being "so closely pushed to despatch the latter "also, he remains to tell the melancholy "tale of the untimely end of this fine "young officer."

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# POSTSCRIPT.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1840.

SINCE the publication of our paper this morning, we find that we misunderstood the Government Notification issued yesterday, and that the Steamer which is to proceed to the Persian Gulf on the 1st Proximo, is not instead of that advertised to proceed to the Red Sea. Both routes are to be tried, so we would advise our readers to send home letters in duplicate by each as one out of the two will in all probability reach home in safety.

We subjoin a piece of intelligence just received from Bushire very interesting to those who deal largely in Horses.

*Extract from a letter from Bushire dated* 13*th October* 1840.

"The Government of Persia has ordered the stoppage of sending Horses to India, and there is another report that the late Governor of Shirauz in consequence of preventing the Horses to be sent to India has established an export duty of 5½ Mahomed Shah Caronees (equal to about 26 Co. Rs.) I repeat this news because I heard it again, and they say it is certain, there are at Shiraz ready about 1500 Horses, on that account the Buglows will sail very late this year for Bombay."

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The following is so interesting (*if true*) that we cannot refrain from giving it to our readers, cautioning them not to place implicit faith therein. It is this, reports are said to have been received here in a private Letter that "*The Chinese have given in*, and that the Emperor has agreed to cede Chusan to the British, pay the value of the destroyed Opium, and the expences of the British Expedition." This intelligence is said to have been brought by H. M. S. Cruizer to Calcutta which we noticed to-day as having been Semaphored in the Calcutta Papers having left Chusan on the 1st, Macao on the 6th, and Singapore on the 25th October. We can only offer our fervent aspirations that this may prove true.

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